Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1867. VOLUME 40; NO 13.

The Bedford Inquirer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY
J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ,
ON
JULIANA St., opposite the Mengel House
BEDFORD, PENN'A

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance.
If not paid within six months $2.50.
If not paid within the year $3.00.

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Professional & Business Cards

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and speedily procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office. apr11:'66-1y.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Julianna street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. specdily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

DENTISTS.

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(late of New York City.)
DENTIST,
Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN. DR. PORTER is constantly availing himself of every late discovery that modern science proves practically useful, and, together with his many years constant practice and profound study, feels confident in asserting that he has acquired the most sure, safe, and satisfactory method of inserting his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles, that has yet been discovered.
Teeth filled in a superior manner without pain and all operations warranted.
☞ Teeth extracted positively without pain.
feb15, tf.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Tooth Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
jan6'65-ly.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, PA., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug3, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. GEORGE C. DOUGLAS
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.
☞ Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.
☞ Office two doors west of Bedford Hotel, up stairs. aul7:tf

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

JEWELER, &c.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr.28, 1865—zz.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

Poetry.

NORA McCARTY.

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

[IRISH AIR.]

Nora is pretty,
Nora is witty,
Witty and pretty as pretty can be!
She's the completest
Of girls, and the neatest,
The brightest and sweetest:
But she's not for me.
Mavourneen!

Nora, be still, you!
Nora, why will you
Be witty and pretty as pretty can be,
So strong and so slender,
So haughty and tender,
So sweet in your splendor,—
And yet not for me?
Mavourneen!

GOOD NIGHT.

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

Good night! I have to say good night
To such a host of peerless things!
Good night unto that fragile hand
All queenly with its weight of rings;
Good night to fond uplifted eyes,
Good night to chestnut braids of hair,
Good night unto the perfect mouth,
And all the sweetness nestled there—
The snowy hand detains me, then
I'll have to say good night again!

But there will come a time, my love,
When, if I read our stars aright,
I shall not linger by the porch
With my adieus. Till then, good night!
You wish the time were now? And I.
You do not blush to wish it so?
You would have blushed yourself to death
To own so much a year ago—
What! both these snowy hands? ah, then,
I'll have to say good night again.

Miscellaneous.

DR. McCOSH ON THE UNITED STATES.

Dr. McCosh recently delivered a lecture in Belfast on his visit to America. We give a few extracts. Speaking of the education of the people he says:—

"That country owes its greatness to its wide spread education. The truth is, the Constitution of the United States, with its universal suffrage, would not stand a year, it would be shattered into fragments, but for the intelligence of the people. The greatest difficulty of government there arises from the influx of ignorant Europeans, who are flattered and misled by a class of politicians lower than any we have in our country. I am persuaded that without their schools, lower and higher, the United States would soon get into inextricable confusion, like the South Americans, or fall under a military despotism, like France. But with its high and universal education the country has as fair prospect of stability as any nation on earth. Surely the progress made and the power acquired of late years by Prussia and the United States,—the two countries in the world in which the great mass of the people receive the highest education,—is a clear proof that it is knowledge that is power in a nation as well as among individuals. The fact should read a lesson to us who have not yet, amidst the contest of classes and of sects, been able to establish a thoroughly good national system of education. The education in the United States is happily (what can scarcely be said of the Prussian) a Christian education. The system originated in New England, but was extended over all the States, except, indeed, in the South, where it was found incompatible with the continuance of slavery. The law favors education; in some States it makes it compulsory, but in fact it is mainly promoted by the spirit of the people. The young people remain longer at school than they do in this country, and, as a rule, the common people are all well educated. The artisan class here, male and female, like the middle class there, can talk with you on the topics of the day, and they know the history of their own country and of ours, and the elements of science, mental and physical. In every town there are not only elementary schools for younger children and grammar schools in the higher branches of English, but there are High Schools for classics, mathematics, and science all provided by the States. The colleges are very numerous, and are found far west on the very outskirts of civilization, as in Iowa and San Francisco. Some of them are yet in a state of infancy, but they are healthy children, and promise in due time to be vigorous men. Some of the older colleges in the east are quite equal to our own, except indeed, they have not yet such large rewards for higher scholarship, and that their hardworking professors are disgracefully underpaid. As a proof of the interest taken by the people in their institutions, I may mention that during the late war, when the wise men of this country were predicting that the nation was going on to bankruptcy and ruin, no less a sum than five millions of our money was contributed by philanthropic people to the establishment and extension of universities and theological seminaries. The consequence of this is that there are intelligence and physical comfort among the common people, not to be found in this or in any European country. I wish I could convey you all to a New England village of the better sort, such as I lived in once and again. I reckon it the finest sight in America,—one of the finest sights in the world to a philanthropist. The houses are not in close streets like ours, but are separated from one another, each embosomed in trees, with a garden, and each with four, five or six apartments. There is sure to be a school and a church, or churches, in the village, but possibly no public house within five or ten miles. Nearly every man there reads his daily newspaper, and many of them see a monthly religious or literary magazine. I was in villages with several hundreds of a population, in which there was not a single family to whom you could offer a piece of cast off clothing or of bread without giving offence. To my unspeakable gratification, I found like communities springing up all over the West, in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and away beyond the Mississippi, in Minnesota and Iowa. The rich land there is being occupied mainly by New Englanders, and by the most industrious of the English, Scotch, Irish, German and other European settlers, who carry with them the best virtues of the Old World, to find in the New World a fitting field for calling forth their talents and their activities."

☞ He livesin true repose who bridles his passions.

HORACE GREELEY ON FARMING.

Yesterday's *Tribune* thus discourses in reply to a letter asking practical advice relative to farming: "Your chief danger is impatience. If you or your wife would not get disgusted with farming the first year, it is quite unlikely that you ever will. Begin with a distinct understanding that you will not make money at first—that you will almost certainly be poorer at the close of your first year's farming than when you began it. Your land will be in poor condition; you will have to do two days' work for futurity to every one that tells directly on the production of this year's crop. You will suffer by drouth and flood, heat and frost, hail and insects; and will be led to conclude that farming is a hard business, and its rewards very meager and uncertain. But all these are passing clouds, to dispel which you have but to persevere.

Resolve to grow what you need and to consume your own products so far as may be. We don't object to giving a bushel of good potatoes or a barrel of turnips for a pound of middling tea; but half a dozen such exchanges per annum are decidedly preferable to a hundred.

Be sure to average at least five days on your homestead. There are farmers who do not mean to be shiftless, and who can do a fair day's work when they set about it, yet who have so much "business" that takes them off this way and that, that they do not average three square days' work per week. Those farmers are heading straight toward the poor-house. Can you wonder that they deem farming a beggarly pursuit?

Don't fear that you will overstock the market. This city, like most American cities, ought to consume treble the fruit she does, and would if it were reasonably cheap. Good grapes can be grown at the cost of wheat—say five cents per pound—yet they retail here at fifteen to thirty cents per pound. At ten cents, the consumption would probably double annually for the next four years at least. Peaches of late sell here at most exhorbitant prices. Berries, save when most plentiful, cost far more than they should. One hundred thousand acres well set in fruit this year would not begin to glut the markets of our great Atlantic cities. Bear in mind that each child over seven years old can help you if you grow fruit.

For $1,000, you can buy a habitable cottage and five to twenty acres of warm, mellow, tractable soil. A team and cow will cost you $500 more; leaving you a balance for implements, seeds, provisions, &c. And, if you practice frugality and live largely on your own products, that will just do.

If you prefer to raise grain and grow stock, you will naturally go West, where land is cheap and grass abundant. You may there buy 160 acres of land for $1,000 or less in many civilized localities, and will be apt to do it, though it is more than you really need. But we may take another opportunity to speak of farming in the West, where success is not more decided, but where failure is more difficult than in older communities. Meantime, let us sum up our convictions in a few sentences:

1. Land is cheaper, nearer to market in short, all things considered, here than elsewhere. It is very cheap at the West, but cheap around this city and in every old State, even in densely peopled Massachusetts. To one who knows how to improve and till it, nothing else is so cheap among us as arable soil.

2. Every one who has any available means should own land. Though it be but a garden patch, he will be a better husband, better father, better citizen, for owning land. He who owns an acre need never pass an idle day, nor go cringing and begging for employment. If no one wants to pay him for his labor, he may profitably employ it on his own land. True, land unused, like anything else unused, is rarely a profitable investigation; yet nothing else is so solid, so tangible, and so certain to increase steadily in value, as land. And no other man of moderate means can be so truly independent as he who cultivates his own household.

3. If every man in business, who can spare $1,000 up to $10,000, would employ that amount in buying land—a homestead, if possible—and let it be deeded directly to his wife, he would signally lessen the probability of his dying in an alms house and buried at the expense of the town. Few men will deem this worth consideration; we do.

A SPLENDID DESCRIPTION.

On a certain occasion one Paul Denton, a Methodist Preacher in Texas, advertised a Barbecue, with better liquor than is usually furnished. When the people assembled a desperado in the crowd cried out, "Mr. Paul Denton, your reverance has lied. You promised not a good barbecue, but better liquor. Where's the liquor." "There!" answered the missionary, in tones of thunder, and pointing his long bony finger at the matchless double spring, gushing up in two strong columns with a sound like a shout of joy from the bosom of the earth. "There?" he repeated, with a look terrible as lightning, while his enemy actually trembled at his feet. "there is the liquid which GOD, the Eternal, brews for all his children! Not in the simmering still, over smoky fires, choked with poisonous gases, and surrounded with the stench of sickening odors and corruption, doth our Father in heaven prepare the precious essence of life, pure cold water. But in the glade and glassy dell, where the red deer wanders and the child loves to play, there GOD brews it; and down, low down in the deepest valleys, where the fountain murmurs and the rills ring; and high up in the mountain tops where the naked granite glitters like gold in the sun, where storm clouds brood and the thunder-storms crash; and far out on the wide, wide sea, where the hurricane howls music, and the big waves roll the chorus, sweeping the march of GOD—there He brews it, the beverage of life—healthgiving water. And everywhere it is a thing of beauty gleaming in the dewdrop, singing in the summer-rain, shining in the ice gem, till they seem turned to living jewels; spreading a golden vein over the setting sun, or a white gauze around the midnight moon; sporting in the cataract; sleeping in the glacier; dancing in the hail-shower; folding its bright snow curtains softly around the wintry world; and weaving the many colored iris, that seraph's zone of the sky, whose wrap is the rain drops of the earth, all checkered over with celestial flowers by the mystic hand of refraction—that blessed life water, no poison bubbles on its brink; its foam brings not madness and murder; no blood stains its liquid glass; pale widows and starving children weep not burning tears in its depths! Speak out, my friend; would you exchange it for the demon's drink, 'alcohol?'"

A shout like the roaring of a tempest, answered "No!"

☞ Among the wealthy oil men of Pennsylvania is old John de Bennehoff, whose income estimated from the present production of his oil farm, is not less than $400.000 per year. He still lives in his antiquated Dutch homestead, near the head of Bennehoff Run.

A VERITABLE FISH STORY.

The Milwaukie *Sentinel*, of March 1, is responsible for the following: Fish stories are proverbially discreditable—so much so that when we get hold of a good one, we are almost loth to tell it for fear our statements may be laughed at. However, despite this, we will relate an incident which happened yesterday, and which was told us by a gentleman whose veracity we have never had occasion to doubt.

"It seems that a number of men and boys were at work almost opposite the Detroit and Milwaukie depot, when one of the number saw an enormous sturgeon swimming near the surface of the water close by the dock. The party armed themselves with poles and other weapons, while a boy named Patrick Nolan, procured a boat-hook and resolved upon the capture of the monster. Patrick made a lunge at the fish and caught the hook in its back, but before he had time to brace himself and haul the fish to the dock, it darted out into the river, jerking him from his footing into the icy water. The boy held on to the boat-hook and was dragged with great velocity into the middle of the stream, and then out toward the lake.

"The spectators, meanwhile, were almost paralyzed with terror. They were powerless to help Nolan, and could only look on and see him dragged through the water by a monstrous fish at a rate of speed exceeding that of the fastest row-boat. They called to him to release his hold of the boat-hook, but he, either too much terrified to heed, or not being able to hear, clung fast to it as if it was his only hope of life. The monster fish, maddened by pain, and terrified by the load he was dragging, lashed the water into flakes of foam as he sped outward toward the great lake, never staying in his mad course. Death seemed the only fate awaiting the boy, and one or two of those on shore knelt down and implored the mercy of Heaven upon his soul as he fast receded from their sight—probably forever. Providentially, however, a couple of fishermen, who were in a boat near the straight cut, saw what had transpired, and although unable at that distance to understand the full nature of the affair, intercepted the course of the fish.

"But there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip; for, just as they were about to grasp the almost inanimate form of the lad, the fish changed its course, and the boy escaped from their hand. They commenced a pursuit, however, and being stout and skilled oarsmen, and the fish having somewhat slackened its speed, they succeeded after a chase of about half a block, in grasping the lad and lifting him into their boat, while the sturgeon passed on into the lake. The boy fell fainting in the bottom of the boat, and was taken home almost dead from terror and the chill of the water. Had he remained in the water only a few moments longer his life would have paid the forfeit of his attempt to deprive one of the finny tribe of its existence.

WOMEN'S FOREHEADS.

When phrenology first began to attract attention, and claimed to be a science, high foreheads of women, as well as men were associated with intellect. Every member of the opposite sex, however dull or uncultivated she may be, admires mental gifts, and has no objection to the reputation of possessing them herself. Consequently she determined to have the seeming if not the reality, and stripped her forehead of the clustering tresses, and even removed the hair by artificial means that she might present a front which would awake the enthusiasm of Gall or Spurzheim. For a number of years this mania for high foreheads raged in spite of the patent fact that they detracted from their feminine loveliness, giving it a hard, bold, masculine expression that should be sedulously avoided. All the classic models of beauty, whether in marble or in flesh, from the Venus and Phryne down to the Marys of Raphael and Magdalens of Murillo, the picturesque damsels of the Campagus and the classic Suliote maidens, instead of high, bave quite low foreheads—something our own women seem at last to have discovered.

Horace and Catullis and Ovid all sang of the fair, fond creatures whose white foreheads gleamed like the crescent moon beneath the dark cloud of silken hair. Artists have so painted feminine beauty. Men of taste and gallantry have admired such. Phrenology has ceased to be connected with æsthetic subjects; and therefore we have returned to nature and art.

Indeed the passion now is rather for exceedingly low foreheads, for hair over the temples, and love-locks that shade the luster of deep eyes. This is rather overdone; but still it is preferable to lofty foreheads and stripped brows that make the face more fitting for a Roman senator, than a gentle tender, womanly woman. Every man of taste must rejoice that something like an approximation to the old models and correct standard of feminine loveliness has been established; and that we are no longer pained with

——high white fronts that tell of power
Which ne'er is fashion'd by the gentle heart.

OPEN POLAR SEA.

The following description of an Arctic sunrise is extracted from Dr. Hays's "Open Polar Sea." After the long winter of continued darkness, Dr. Hays, in company with two companions, visited the outer point of his winter harbor, on the 18th of February, on which day it was calculated the sun would appear. Their calculation happily proved correct.

"And now we were bathing in the atmosphere of other days. The friend of all hopeful associations had come back again to put a new glow into our hearts. He had returned after an absence of one hundred and twenty-six days to revive a slumbering world; and as I looked upon his face again, after this long interval, I did not wonder that there should be men to bow the knee and worship him and proclaim him 'The eye of God.' The parent of light and life everywhere, he is the same within these solitudes. The germ awaits him here as in the Orient; but there it rests only through the short hours of a Summer night, while here it reposes for months under a sheet of snows. But after a while the bright sun will tear this sheet asunder, and will tumble it in gushing fountains to the sea, and will kiss the cold earth, and give it warmth and life; and the flowers will bud and bloom, and will turn their tiny faces smilingly and gratefully up to him, as he wanders over these ancient hills in the long Summer. The very glaciers will weep tears of joy at his coming. The ice will loose its iron grip upon the waters, and will let the wild waves play in freedom. The reindeer will skip gleefully over the mountains to welcome his coming, and will look longingly to him for green pastures. The sea-fowls, knowing that he will give them a resting place for their feet on the rocky islands, will come to seek the mossbeds which he spreads for their nests; and the sparrows will come on his life-giving rays, and will sing their love songs through the endless day."

OCCUPATIONS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

There are always in every community young men who are at once the pride and burden of their families. They are endowed with some peculiar powers and abilities, or possess intelligence of such an unusual degree or quality as to give them claim to a name of genius. In too many cases such persons shrink from the active humdrum employments of every day life, and endeavor to convince themselves and their friends that they will win fortune and fame in some unusual and peculiar way, and delude themselves into the belief that wealth and renown can be conquered by brilliant and rapid achievements, rather than by patient industry and toilsome labor. To such erratic spirits there could be no more wholesome lesson than the long line of figures in the census table of "occupations," and the unavoidable deduction that must flow from its perusal—that genious, to become available and useful, must assume the servitude of some already established form of labor, and while conforming to its rules and regulations find or make a method of displaying something of its own spirit. "The world owes me a living," has something of the authoritative sound of Cæsar commanding the elements of subjection, but bitter experience reiterates the assurance that society repudiates such debts, and that generally Pegasus must run the risk of starvation on the very short, scanty grass that former generations of genius have left on the borders of Helicon, unless he submits to harness, and exerts his fiery vigor by legitimate methods, on the customary roads of travel. When we consider the long years of study requisite to the mere entrance of the learned professions, and the long years of waiting that usually follow before a really lucrative position is reached, it is readily seen that speedier remuneration and more certainty of employment is the meed of the mechanical pursuits, and that there are many reasons why there should be more teamsters than attorneys, more mariners than medical men, and more laundresses than lawyers. Among the occupations employing the greatest number of persons, farming far exceeds any other; the class distinctively called laborers follows, and farm laborers stand third in order. After these in due sequence, all the trades and professions, registered as embracing more than one hundred thousand, are: carpenters, clerks, shoemakers, miners, merchants, blacksmiths, teachers, tailors, and tailoresses. Of the other classes, seamstresses and factory hands alone amount to nearly 100,000, while no other class reaches to much above 50,000. The great bulk of labor is employed in agricultural and mechanical industry, a very small residuum being left for the learned and exclusively intellectual professions. Physicians, in 1860, numbered 24,543; clergymen, 37,529; lawyers, 33,193; artists, 4,516; editors 2,994; professors, 2,500; actors, 1,490; judges, 787; authors, 216; and sculptors 113—all together only a little exceeding the number of merchants, and not amounting to the number of miners in the county.—*The Press.*

THE AUTHOR'S DEN.

Mr. Beaumont had a theory that a man should have a den somewhere in the world. And he had always, in bachelor days, contrived to have one, in which disorder, as it seemed, was supreme. His wife had fitted up and decorated the nicest little room for him on the ground floor of the villa, and used to put flowers there every day, and constantly adorn it with some feminine fancy. And during the first months after their marriage, Mr. Beaumont consented to sit, arrayed in velvet and conjugal red slippers, a model of an elegant author-craftsman. During this time, while his chief business was to be ready with a smiling answer when a pretty face looked in and asked him how he was getting on, and whether he wanted any thing, and whether he should soon have done, and while his attempts at work were sometimes interrupted by the great pains bestowed upon his whiskers by his admiring wife, the elegant little room answered its purpose very well. But later, when the young wife acquired more repose, and the young husband had to work harder, Mr. Beaumont suddenly moved himself up-stairs into a garret, on which he had been casting a secret and resolute eye. Availing himself of a couple of days when his wife was visiting her parents, he busely brought to the refined villa a cart full of his old furniture from his bachelor chambers—a terribly stout, but hideously ugly table, a battered old desk which had borne up his manuscript from the time when he was struggling into magazines, to the time when magazines were struggling for him, a vast oak chest, filled with the memorials of years of an odd life, three or four prints in the wormiest of frames, and a huge arm-chair which had once belonged to a monthly nurse. This pleasing assortment of goods Mr. Beaumont conveyed up into his garret, and dire was the astonishment of the little matron when on her return she found the graceful nest deserted, and the beloved bird perched in this strange roost. But she was too good a wife not to understand the fitness of things, and the den became an institution.—"*Sooner or Later,*" *by Shirley Brooks.*

HOW SCHOLARS ARE MADE.

Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets have no magical powers to make scholars. In all circumstances, as a man is under God the maker of his fortune, so is he the maker of his own mind. The Creator has constituted the human intellect that it can grow only by its own action, and by its own action it will most certainly and necessarily grow. Every man must, therefore, in an important sense, educate himself. His book and teacher are but helps; the work is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, as an act of emergency, all his mental powers in vigorous exercise to effect his proposed object. It is not the man that has seen most, or has read most, who can do this. Such a one is in danger of being borne down, like a beast of burden, by an overloaded mass of other men's thoughts. Nor is it the man who can boast merely of native vigor and capacity. The greatest of all the warriors that went to the seige of Troy had not the pre-eminence because nature had given him strength and he carried the largest bow, but because self discipline had taught him how to bend it.

MAKE A BEGINING.—Remember, in all things, if you do not begin you will never come to an end. The first weed pulled up in the garden, the first seed in the ground, the first shilling put in the savings bank, the first mile traveled on a journey, are all important things; than make a beginning, and thereby a hope, a promise, a pledge, an assurance that you are in earnest with what you have undertaken. How many a poor, idle, erring, hesitating outcast is now creeping and crawling through the world, who might have held up his head and prospered if, instead of putting off his resolutions of industry and amendment, he had only made a beginning.

FASHIOMABLE ABOMINATIONS.

Waterfalls were bad enough,—hoop-skirts—tilters—are an invention of the devil, low-necked dresess are deadly enemies to man's morals, but with a pocket full of tracts, and the nerve to close one's eye when necessary, a fellow might possibly reach heaven by running the guantlet of female fashions. But the latest freak in the hair-dressing line "caps the sheaf." Fancy a lard-keg wrapped about with horse-hair and covered with a colored minnow net strapped upon the back of a lady's head. Yet we daily see ladies on our streets wearing 'em. They think no doubt, that it enhances their beauty. So do the Caffir niggers, from whom the fashion is stolen. The abomination ought to be called "Caffirs." It's their proper name. It's an ugly word. No pretty woman should wear one. Long hair in a woman is an excellent thing—an ornament than which no other ornament is more becoming. And to fancy that which God has given her to be plaited and twisted until it protrudes from the back of her head like a horse's toil plaited up to avoid the mud. It's enough to make a fellow forswear the society of the sex that is fast tending to the worship of but one God—Fashion. We verily believe that if some enterprising French lady, an acknowledged leader of the *ton*, were to appear on the streets of Paris with her head closely shaven, in less than three months every woman in America from the mistress in the parlor to the scullery maid in the kitchen, would glory in hairless heads. Throw aside the monstrous things, ladies, and try to look becoming, pretty, charming, entrancing, once more. Leave, outlandish distortions of your most beautiful natural ornament to outlandish women. Throw your "Caffirs" to the Caffirs, and show Fashion that you will not blindly follow whithersoever its senseless and tasteless caprices may lead. Give folly the go-by, and let sense and judgment dictate your fashions. *Outre* is a good word, when applied to that which is the reverse of lovely, but it is a profanation when loveliness is made synonymous with *outre.*

HARD TO UNDERSTAND.

With all his intelligence, shrewdness and sagacity, John Bull still finds it hard work to get at a full comprehension of America's resources and nascent power. This difficulty is aggravated by his excessive egotism and insular position. Threadneedle street has long held the largest money bag in the civilized world, and he is painfully loth to admit that any other nation can get along without it, or show a bigger one. Occasionally he admits that his American cousin is a promising youth, and "if," &c., &c., he will come to something yet. Something of the "if" spirit appears in the following extract from the London *Spectator*, which, no doubt, intended to write "a first-rate notice." It says that "if" we pay off our national debt "it will be the greatest deed Democracy has ever done, the one which will come most clearly home to property-holders, which will most rapidly dissipate the ideanorant impatience of taxation,' or by an indisposition to pay up honorable claims. No despotism will be able to show such a financial account, no constitutional monarchy a better one, and successful finance tells heavily with cultivated mankind. The tide of immigration will set in with double rapidity and the last remaining deterrent to British North America will have been removed. Meanwhile, whether the dream is fulfilled or not, America possesses a force of which it is difficult to estimate the extent, she can, for example, spend without a loan as much as the whole outlay of Great Britain upon her army and navy, can waste every year without increasing her taxes as much as the loan with which Napoleon paid for his Italian campaign.

THE VIRTUES OF BORAX.

The excellent washer-women of Holland and Belgium, who "get up" their linen so beautifully white, use refined borax as a washing powder, instead of soda, in the proportion of one large handful of powder to about ten gallons of boiling water. They save in soap nearly one-half. All the large washing establishments adopt the same mode. For laces, cambrics, &c., an extra quantity of the powder is used; for crinolines, requiring to be made stiff, a strong solution is necessary. Borax, being a neutral salt does not in the slightest degree injure the texture of the linen. Its effect is to soften the hardest water, and therefore it should be kept on every toilet table. To the taste it is rather sweet; it is used for cleaning the hair, is an excellent dentifrice and in hot countries it is used, in combination with tartaric acid bicarbonate of soda, as a cooling beverage. Good tea cannot be made with hard water. All water may be made soft by adding a teaspoonful of borax powder to an ordinary sized kettle of water, in which it should boil. The saving in the quantity of tea used will be at least one-fifth. —*Druggists' Circular.*

GOOD FOR ONE POUND.

It is said that in a dockyard of England, a ship of many thousand tons was once built and a large multitude had assembled to witness the launching. The wedges were knocked away, but the immense mass remained motionless. Before a feeling of disappointment began to manifest itself, a little boy ran forward, and commenced pushing against the vessel. His efforts excited the ridicule of the spectators; but he turned indignantly toward them saying, "I can push a pound," and continued his exertions. They were all that were needed to overcome the friction; and soon the huge ship, yielding to his pressure, gracefully glided into the waves. So many a great and noble cause stands motionless, when perhaps the efforts of a child would have overcome the obstacles that hinder its progress. A single grain will turn a nicely balanced scale. A single word or action, or glance of the eye, may be fraught with inestimable consequences. We cannot be the judges of the amount of our influence. We know not how much it accomplishes. We cannot be aware through what a wide circle it may spread.—*Monthly Rel. Mag.*

TRUTH.

Truth is an eternal element. It is an essence of divinity. Man must grasp this essence; he must press it to his soul; it must be his spiritual life, and rule all his thoughts and actions. Truth must ever be with him, continually abiding with him. Only in this way can he be natural. Only so can he resemble the Redeemer. To be like God is to be unnatural. 'Tis true, opposites exist. Light has its shade, cold is opposite to heat; hate is antagonistic to love. Truth is opposed by error. But with one path, one genuine course remains for him to follow. It is the path of right, of truth, of justic, of love, and of unswerving fidelity to God. Only so can the soul live out its noblest attributes, and harmonize with the purposes of the Creator. Moral purity can only qualify us for this mission.

BISHOP SOULE ON DANCING.

One of the best things "out," of late, was recently given in the Memphis *Christain Advocate.* "A friend," says that paper, "sends us the following incident:"

"Once in Alabama, in a parlor filled with an intelligent and refined company, while the Bishop was conversing with a group of friends, another group in a corner was discussing the innocence of modern dancing—most of them being in favor of it. At length they agreed to leave it to the Bishop, and approaching, asked his opinion. (Silence.) "Well I never saw dancing but *once*, and I must confess I *was pleased with it.* (Great surprise and glances exchanged,) I have been to Paris and to London, and over most of our own land, but I have never seen the exercise *but once.* (Eager attention,) While I was in Paris, among other things, I saw several monkeys, taught to dance and keep time, and I *must confess I was pleased with it,* for I thought it *became them very much.*"

OUR DESTINY.

It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon its waves, and sink in nothingness. Else why is it the high and glorious aspirations, which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts are forever wandering unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and cloud came over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off to muse on their loveliness? Why is it that the stars which "hold their festival around the midnight throne," are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory! And finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and taken from us; leaving the thousand streams of our affection to flow back in an Alpine torrent upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will be spread out before us like the islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings which pass before us like shadows, will stay forever in our presence.

THE SABBATH.

The silent, holy Sabbath pervades city and country, hamlet and village; in the crowded haunts of men, where the corroding and selfish cares of the week are banished, but for one single day, and beneath the umbrageous canopy of green groves in the fresh and vernal country, where the more unsophisticated children of this teeming world meet on each recurrence of the day, to offer up their simple orisons to the Most High. What a source of contemplation it is that almost at the same hour, through the whole broad land, so many thousands are engaged in listening to the words which drop from the lips of God's appointed agents on earth.

In the dim and holy precincts of the city church, where the fretted light falls with a soft neck the turning of worshippers, and the man of God, who is ministering at the alter; and in the rustic church of the country where the broad and yellow light of the day falls upon all alike—everywhere "the lord is in his holy temple."

☞ There are many people in the world who make it a practice to sponge the reading of newspapers without any expense to themselves. This has often been noticed and commented upon. They are not confined to any particular locality, but are found wherever the newspaper goes. An exchange from Maine thinks there are more of this class there than elsewhere, while the *N. H. Gazette* believes the Granite State is infested with them to even a greater degree. It says: We have known men of means to hang around a store where the proprietor takes a paper for the mere purpose of reading the paper, and getting the news without its costing them anything. There are scores of families whose parental heads spend enough in bad rum and tobacco weekly to pay for a dozen newspapers, and still persist in sponging what little information they get of what is going on in the world, from their neighbor. Any man who can afford to indulge in rum, beer, cider, or tobacco, can abundantly afford to subscribe and pay for a newspaper for the benefit of himself and family. Is not that so?

WHAT A GOOD NEWSPAPER MAY DO.—Show us an intelligent family of boys and girls, and we will show you a family where newspapers and periodicals are plentiful. Nobody who has been without these silent private tutors can know their educating power for good or evil. Have you ever thought of the innumerable topics of discussion which they suggest at the breakfast table; the important public measures with which, thus early, our children become familiarly acquainted; great philanthropic questions of the day, to which unconsciously their attention is awakened, and the general spirit of intelligence which is evoked by these quiet visitors? Any thing that makes home pleasant, cheerful and chatty, thins the haunts of vice, and the thousand and one avenues of temptation, should certainly be regarded, when we consider its influence on the minds of the young, as a great moral and social light.—*Emerson.*

☞ What right has any person, endowed with an ordinary share of intellect, and blessed with a respectable share of good health, to despond? What is the cause of despondency? What is the meaning of it? The cause is a weak mind and the meaning is sin. Providence never intended that one of his creatures should be the victim of a desire to feel and look the gloom of a thunder cloud. Although we cannot expect all our days and hours to be gilded by sunshine we must not, for mere momentary griefs, suppose that they are to be enshrouded in the mists of misery, or clouded by the opacity of sorrow and misfortune.

BARNUM says he never patronizes the men that don't

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1867.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Mr. ALEX. R. AGNEW is the authorized agent for the INQUIRER, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, collect accounts and receipt for the same. Mr. AGNEW will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, he will also give those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

We copy below a part of a very able editorial article, which appeared in the *Pittsburgh Gazette* of the 16th inst., under the above caption. It will be perceived that the *Gazette* thinks the People have the remedy for their Legislative wrongs within their immediate reach—that we can get a Free Railroad law, and also a repeal of the law revoking the Connellsville charter, next winter, if we but use the means in our power. And the remedy is, to discard political parties this Fall, and unite in electing men of honesty and ability *as distinctive Free-railroad law men*—who will go to Harrisburg determined that justice shall be done We commend this subject to the consideration of the People. One thing is sure, it is of vast importance to the entire population of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton counties. We know of no earthly subject that is more so. That the Connellsville Road would be made if its charter were *now* restored, we have no doubt. Such men as Benjamin Latrobe and W. O. Hoghart, testified to this at Williamsport last summer. And it is equally sure, if the Connellsville Road is made connecting Pittsburgh with Cumberland, the Southern Pennsylvania Road will also be made. Bedford county would therefore be traversed, by the Connellsville Road, from Bridgeport to the Maryland line, a distance of ten miles, and by the Southern Pennsylvania Road, through its entire width, from East to West. And also, no doubt, a road would be made from Bedford to Bridgeport, to give visitors to Bedford access from the Connellsville and Baltimore Roads.

This entire section of the country is prostrated and languishing—our best men are daily moving to the West. Our coal, ore, timber and water-places are worthless. We are further from market than our fathers were before railroads were invented. Our turnpike with its desolate looking tavern-stands, is a melancholy monument, reminding us, not only that we are not advancing, but that we are retrograded. While every where else the world is going forward we are going backwards, and that, too, living, as we do, on the best route for a railroad across the Allegheny mountains—a route that was marked out more than a century ago by the first wagon road, and, even prior to that time, by the old "Packer's Path."

And it is alleged we have the remedy for it? Let the People speak. The *Gazette* says:

If any man supposes a result more favorable to the general interests of the Commonwealth, and especially to the interests of the Western and Midland portions thereof, can be obtained by going on in the tread-mill of the old political parties for one or more years longer, we beg to say we widely differ from him in opinion. As we judge, it is useless for newspapers to get into a frenzy, and print bitter, sharp, or eloquent diatribes. No good will come of a continued expenditure of ink, and genius, and emotion in that manner. The people have an efficient remedy in their own hands. If they apply it, vigorously, and intelligently, next winter will witness the passage of a proper Free Railroad law, and a bill repealing the repealing Act. If they will not resort to it, or, using it do so in a listless and indifferent way, they must reconcile themselves to sitting down under the abuses of which they complain. This remedy is to discard political party arrangements for a season, and unite in electing to the Legislature independent men of brains, honesty and courage. Thirty such men acting in a body, outside of party lines, will be enough to control the organization of both branches of the Assembly next winter, and compel the needed legislation. It used to be said that "all roads lead to Rome." This is the only road that leads to freedom in railroad making in Pennsylvania. If the friends of that measure are prepared to take it, the way stands wider open than it will for several years to come. We have neither President, nor Congress, nor Governor, nor United States Senator to elect, nor yet a national political policy to establish or vindicate. Only a Supreme Judge, a legislature and the usual local officers are to be chosen. Here is the opportunity. We urge nothing. This is the people's cause, and it pertains to them to deal with it as they will. Talk that produces only another talk, envenomed leaders that breed only other editions of such, may gratify or inflame animosities, but they join no practical issue and bring nothing to adjudication. If the people will not move in this manner, or in some other that promises direct and good fruit, we elect to be counted out of acrimonious discussion.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

In another column will be found the new License Law, passed by the present Legislature, and under which licenses will hereafter have to be obtained. We hope to see all good citizens, having the welfare of the community in view, favor a strict enforcement of the law, as it now stands. Where drunken or immoral and disorderly persons apply for license, we hope to see remonstrances against the granting of such licenses, and if the citizens fail in this, we hope to see the Court take a firm stand and refuse any longer to grant licenses indiscriminately. Drunkenness and crime of every kind are running riot over the land, and it is high time that such laws as we have for their restriction should be rigidly enforced. If two-thirds of the dram shops of the country were closed and the other third in the hands of sober and respectable men, (are respectability and the retailing of liquid poison as a beverage compatible?) our courts of Quarter Sessions would soon cease to occupy three-fourths of every regular term, the county would be saved annually ten times as much as is now derived from licences, and general good order and morality be greatly promoted.

SHAD IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—We learn through a number of our exchanges that since the alteration of the Columbia dam, under the Susquehanna fish bill, shad and other migrating fish are making their appearance in abundance. Shad were caught on the 15th inst., for the first time since the alteration of the dam at Fairview, nearly opposite Harrisburg.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL AND SPEAKER HALL.

In many respects we regard the Pittsburgh *Commercial* as a most excellent newspaper—unexcelled by any paper in the State, and equalled by very few. Nevertheless, the greatest of men have their weaknesses, and it does seem to us the *Commercial* is slightly weak in its continual harping at Speaker Hall. Yankee doodle is a most excellent tune when played by a good band, yet it is barely posible that if a band were to come every day before one's door, and play that and nothing else, for a whole month, one might get tired of it. We suggest that the *Commercial* intermit the thing just for one day and try how it goes. There is an appearance of vindictiveness as if something else than a difference of opinion about railroads lay at the bottom of the affair. It is an old trick, and one not at all to be commended, for a newspaper to assail a public man at some supposed weak spot in his public acts, to gratify personal pique, or to accomplish some personal end. A newspaper to be truly great ought to be fair and impartial. A really honest, fair and impartial newspaper is a great blessing in a commnity, the value of which no man can reckon.

We publish Speaker Hall's Free Railroad speech in our issue of to-day. It strikes us as being a clear, forcible and satisfactory statement of reasons in favor of amending the bill so as to make it what the people want—a law to promote the making of railroads. As to whether failing to get the amendments put in the bill, it would have been better for the friends of the free railroad law to have voted against it, as the *Commercial* claims, than to vote for the bill in the hope of it being amended in the House, or by some subsequent Legislature, is a question about which men might honestly differ. General White, Mr. Billingfelt, and other undoubted friends of a free railroad law, thought best to vote for the bill as it stood, rather than to vote it down. For ourselves, we incline to think that the *Commercial* is right, and that it would have been better to have voted against the law, and to have depended on some subsequent Legislature to have made a new law *in toto*. Yet we can not see that the difference is very great after all. It might be, for aught we know, quite as difficult hereafter to get a new law *in toto*, as to get a defective and worthless law amended. And, perhaps, there is one advantage connected with the present state of affairs, and that is, if the bill passes the House it will give Governor Geary an opportunity to define his position, whereas had it been voted down, as the *Commercial* wanted, that opportunity would not have been afforded.

HUNTING THE TIGER.

The Franklin *Repository*, comments on our discussion of the Railroad question in the following style:

"THE Bedford *Inquirer* is intensely disgusted with the legislature for its want of fidelity to the people, and despairingly asks—"How long shall these things be?"

Our Republican cotemporaries of Bedford and Somerset defended the first and most flagrant act of our legislature, and they complain now because it is *their* ox that is gored. While they were hunting the tiger they enjoyed the sport, but when the tiger undertook to hunt them, they don't appreciate the luxury."

If the *Repository* was hunted by the tiger on the U. S. Senator question, we did not play the part of the tiger. We were unqualifiedly in favor of Thaddeus Stevens, and the *Repository* ought to know it. When Cameron was elected we approved of him as a good man and a friend of Pennsylvania's interests. We do believe that what we then said is true, but it was after the contest was over, and the man of our choice was beaten, and it could no longer influence the election. Whether the election was accomplished by fair or unfair means, we never undertook to say. Col. McClure understands very well how those things are done; we belong to the uninitiated. If money was used, as between the two most prominent candidates, the victory was no doubt won by the longest purse, and if the doughty Colonel wishes to blame any one for his failure, he must blame himself for having miscalculated the *weight* of his candidate's *arguments*. We viewed the matter from an entirely different standpoint, and were directed in our choice of Stevens by a desire to see devotion to principle honorably rewarded, and a man sent to the U. S. Senate who was above all considerations of personal emolument or aggrandizement, and would act upon his honest convictions of what would best promote and preserve our national welfare.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

In the Washington news of the 21st inst., we find an item running as follows:—"There is a prospect for the confirmation of Meyers (Dem.), who has been nominated for collector in the Sixteenth District, if Scull, (Rep.), is nominated for Assessor in the same district." We have seen a good deal of Somerset trickery and are generally prepared for almost any kind of scaly performances by politicians from that section. But we do hope to see the Senate put its foot down on this kind of bargain and sale of the interests of the Union party in this district. Scull was Collector formerly, and nominally edits a paper in Somerset; the Collector's Office effectually shut his mouth as long as he could hang on to it, and until he was kicked out, he was perfectly oblivious of the treason of Andy Johnson, and the base treachery of his good friend Cowan. At the beginning of the present session of our Legislature he was called to Harrisburg on urgent *Rail Road* business and after a whole winter of railroad making at Harrisburg, (he may have made *something* but we don't see the railroad,) it seems the same pressing duty has drawn him to Washington. We hope the Senate will never consent to confirm the nomination of a dumb dog that will neither bark nor bite as long as he is fed, as an offset to Meyers. If we are to have a trade-off, by all means give us as unflinching a Republican, as Meyers is Copperhead. We protest against any such bargain and sale, but if it must come, let us have a *quid pro quo* and not a nullity.

☞ Messrs. Richards, Weller and Keagy of the House of Representatives, will accept our thanks for valuable documents.

In the history of the World great results have sometimes flowed from causes wonderfully insignificant. In the history of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Rail Road, this remark may well be inverted; wonderfully insignificant results have hitherto flowed from an immense amount of engineering, diligence and skill; not to mention the extraordinary fact of one person having subscribed *five millions of dollars of stock.*

By the free railroad law, falsely so-called, for which Senator Stutzman gave his vote, the survey of a road must be begun within *thirty* days and completed within *six months*. The Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Road has been surveying its route for *three years*, and don't seem to be done yet.

If the Legislature permits the Southern Pennsylvania Rail Road to spend *three* years in locating and putting under contract the approaches of a small tunnel, by what right do they take away the charter of the Connellsville company for not having finished its road in time?

HOW OUR NEIGHBORS SEE IT.—*Johnstown Tribune* of the 22d inst says:

Hon. George Taylor, President Judge of the Twenty fourth Judicial District, instructed the Grand Jury of Cambria county, at the recent session of Court, that the law of the State relative to deserters must be obeyed as long as it shall remain on the statute book, and charged the Jury that it was its duty not to find a bill against any election officers who had enforced that law.

☞ Hon. Thad. Stevens will accept our thanks for a copy of his confiscation Bill.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, March 25, 1867.

The Legislature has passed, and the Governor has approved and signed, a law making it an offense for railroad corporations within this Commonwealth to make any distinction with their passengers on account of race or color, and punishing said corporations and their agents and employees for the commission of such offense. Any railroad or railway company that shall exclude, or allow its employees to exclude from any passenger car, any person or persons on account of color or race, or compel or try to compel such person to occupy a particular part of any car set apart for the accommodation of passengers, shall render itself liable to an action of debt to the aggrieved person, in the sum of five hundred dollars. Any agent, conductor or employee of a company who shall refuse to carry any person on account of race or color, or cut off or cause a car to be cut off of a train on account of any colored passengers therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject himself to a fine of from $100 to $500, and from one to three months' imprisonment. The Copperheads are raising a terrible howl on account of the passage of the act, but they need not trouble themselves on that score. The colored people are not anxious to have their blood contaminated by the venom of any Copperhead.

A bill granting the Pennsylvania railroad company authority to enlarge its capital, etc., passed the Senate yesterday morning. Gov. Geary, Governor's views, and His Excellency approved and signed it. That great monopoly carried the day again. It seems determined to rule the railroad affairs of our Commonwealth.

Our soldiers' orphans will continue, as heretofore, to be the special object of the State's care, and the defect in the old law in reference to the Superintendency of the orphan schools is about being remedied by the passage of an act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute children of deceased and permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State. It provides for the appointment by the Governor (with the advice and consent of the Senate) of a State Superintendent of soldiers orphans, for three years, from and after the date of said appointment, to be subject to removal, for cause, as are other officers appointed in like manner are now. The Superintendent's office shall be at Harrisburg and the salary shall be the same as that of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, and necessary traveling expenses. The Superintendent shall give bonds in the sum of $20,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. He shall have power to appoint one clerk, and the Governor one male inspector and examiner, and one female assistant, each at a salary not exceeding one hundred dollars per month and traveling expenses to inspect and examine the soldiers orphan schools. All the officers so appointed shall be honorably discharged soldiers. The Superintendent shall visit each orphan school at least once each quarter, either in person or by deputy, remaining at least twenty-four hours in each. The bill authorizes and instructs the Superintendent to procure a school or schools, or home, for the children of the colored soldiers and sailors who fell in the recent war. No contract with any person or persons to have charge of a school shall be made for a longer period than one year, unless with the sanction of the Governor. When orphans arrive at the age of sixteen they may be bound out as apprentices, if so desired by them; if not, then they shall be restored to their parents or guardians and furnished with a complete out-fit of clothes.

The House has passed finally an act to attach certain lands and tenements in Bedford township, Bedford county, and the persons residing thereon, to Bedford borough, for school purposes. Approved by the Governor.

Also, an act in relation to fishing and hunting in the township of Jefferson in the county of Somerset.

Mr. Weller read in place, in the House, an act relating to the last will and testament of John Morrison, late of Somerset county, deceased. Laid on the table.

Mr. Richards presented in the House a petition from citizens of Bedford county, praying for the passage of a law requiring the county from which property is stolen to pay the expenses of the trial, conviction, &c., of the person charged with the perpetration of the crime. Laid on the table.

Mr. Stutzman read in place, in the Senate, a supplement to an act to legalize bounties paid to volunteers, and the bonds issued therefor, in certain townships in Franklin county, approved April 4, 1866, extending the provisions of the second section thereof to the township of Ayr in Fulton county.

Also, an act authorizing the directors of the poor to erect an alms house in the county of Bedford, and to borrow money.

A joint resolution has been passed providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 11th of April. TOBY.

REMARKS OF HON. L. W. HALL,

SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

In favor of a Free Railroad law, and against the amendments made to the bill by the Railroad Committee of the Senate.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I did not intend, when I made a few remarks on this bill the other day, to occupy the attention of the Senate any further in regard to it. When repeated votes showed from eighteen to twenty in favor of it, and from eleven to sixteen against it, I supposed that the minds of Senators were made up, and that we would not be warranted in taking up time to the exclusion of other matters of legislation. And I should not now, had it not been for the remarks of my friend, the Senator from Bradford [Mr. LANDON]. I do not rise to reflect upon any railroad corporation—certainly not upon the Pennsylvania railroad. I have had quite as much to do with that corporation as the Senator from Bradford, and am quite as familiar with the region of country traversed by that great railroad. I am well aware that it has greatly enriched Central Pennsylvania—that its value has been increased to ten times, yes twenty times, what it was before that road was constructed. I have never lent myself, either directly or indirectly, to any effort that was calculated to crush this railroad or impair its usefulness. I have never opposed or sought to thwart any legislation calculated to strengthen and encourage it, when such legislation tended to the public welfare. But with all due deference to my brother Senators, I must say that any one who knows the popular sentiment must know that the people of Pennsylvania are determined to have a free railroad law. But the people do not want a railroad law so loaded down and clogged with restrictions that it will be impracticable even to construct a railroad under it. Let the Senator go to his constituents, and I think he will find that they, as well as my constituents, are in favor of a free railroad law. But they do not desire such a law as will be practically inoperative and a nullity. I hold in my hand the inaugural address of Governor Geary, and the last message of Governor Curtain, in which they say the people demand a free railroad law. Such I found to be the unmistakable sentiment of the people of Bradford county, where I addressed a portion of them last fall, and in no part of the State did I find a more determined and earnest feeling in favor of the movement than in Northern Pennsylvania, where the people gave their majorities by thousands for General Geary. Believing, as I do, that such is the general sentiment, and that the wants of the people must be heeded by their chosen representatives, in view, too, of the speech just made by the Senator from Bradford, I challenge the supporters of this so-called free railroad bill, who so imperatively demand its passage, without a single alteration, to discuss its merits. I opposed the free railroad bill which was introduced last winter by my distinguished friend, the Senator from Erie [Mr. LOWRY], and I gave satisfactory reasons, the other day, for my opposition thereto. It is not necessary to repeat those reasons now. What I demand, in the name of the people, is a Liberal railroad law; not one in name, simply, but in reality. Is it not deluding and cheating the people to call that a free railroad law which requires fifteen thousand dollars of capital stock for every mile of road to be subscribed and paid in before anything can be done? Senators know that this clause will have the effects to embarrass railroad companies, and to retard and prevent the development of the country by internal improvements; in short, that no railroad would ever be built under such a law? At least I fear not, and is it not better to strike out such provisions?

You have also interpolated into this bill a individual liability clause, which is intended to intimidate persons and prevent them from taking stock. The Pennsylvania railroad, that opened up and developed Central Pennsylvania, and to which the State is indebted in such large measure for its wealth and prosperity, and which is admitted to be the greatest and best managed road in the United States has a special charter. It contains no individual liability clause and why should such a provision be embraced in this bill? When it was proposed to pass a law similar to that of Ohio and New York, it was voted down, and no sufficient reason has been or can be advanced to warrant such action. And now when an amendment is offered to this bill, which would tend to promote and encourage the building of railroads, the arguments advanced against it by its opponents are equally futile and empty. And when it is proposed to add a section, in the New York law simply allowing coporations to connect their roads, and to embrace in this bill the provisions of a law voted for by the Senator from Bradford in 1861, we are told it is wrong to do this—but why? Simply because nineteen Senators say the bill shall not be changed. A convincing reason.

Let a law be passed allowing people to build railroads wherever they choose, provided they pay for them as they go, subject to reasonable restraints, and these are contained, as far as I think it necessary to go, in the provisions of the act of 1849. A liberal railroad law is not demanded by the people of Pittsburg alone, but by the people of the entire State. A law so liberal that charters can be obtained, that capital will be invested and railroads constructed under it without the corporators being obliged to come to the Legislature. It is plain to me that a majority of the Senate differ with me in my views. My votes on the bill in committee of the whole as well as in the Senate, have uniformly been for what I thought was the most liberal policy. We of the minority have briefly and explicitly as possible stated the reasons for our votes. We see and know that one third cannot vote down two thirds. And when the bill clothed in the precise language that it came from the Railroad Committee, not changed in letter word or line, is about to pass, we are taunted that we have been able to give no good reason for our votes, and that our efforts to amend the bill, as it came from the Railroad Committee, have only added increased strength to the majority and added a renewed determination on their part that the bill shall pass unamended and unchanged, either in the sections voted on or in those which are to follow. The Senator from Bradford [Mr. LANDON] desires that the issue shall be made, so that the people shall understand it. The Senator is clever as well as bold and as he thus declares that the bill as reported by the Railroad committee is perfect as it can be made, permit me to point out what I think are striking defects in it.

First. I think the amount of capital stock per mile required is too large, and that it may tend to discourage the construction of railways. I can see no reason why the amount should be larger than is now required in the general law under which railroad companies are organized in Pennsylvania. If there is any good reason, I would be glad to hear it.

Second. Whilst I think it is very possible there should be some individual liability clause for the protection of laborers and mechanics, I apprehend the stringent wording of the section might restrain the construction of railroads. I am aware that under the general railroad law of New York stockholders are liable to the amount of their stock not paid in, and also for the wages of labor, for a period not exceeding thirty days. This provision of the New York law was offered as an amendment to the section as it now stands in the bill, by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WHITE]. And although I voted for it, it was voted down by a decided majority, the Senator from Bradford [Mr. LANDON] being one of that majority. There is no individual liability clause in the charter of any railroad now in existence in Pennsylvania, that I know of. And I respectfully submit to the Senate, it is neither liberal nor wise, in this beginning of a new system, to test that system by sections so stringent in their character. There is nothing of the kind in the act incorporating the Pennsylvania railroad company. And I have heard no reason in favor of it now, save that the bill must pass as it came from the Railroad Committee, without the erasure of a word or the obliteration of a line. And this is the fiat as well in the sections that are to be voted on as in those on which the Senate has acted. I cannot think, Mr. Speaker, with all deference to the views of my brother Senators, that this is liberal, or that it will fully meet the wishes of the people whom we represent.

Third. I believe the time allowed for surveys and filing maps is too short. The survey is to be commenced within thirty days, and to be completed within six months. This is too short. The history of the railroad litigation of the State shows this. And yet the majority decline to change it.

Fourth. The power which the Legislature reserves (in section thirteen) by special or general act, "to amend, change, modify or repeal the charter of any corporation organized under this act as the same was provided for in the thirteenth section of the act regulating the construction of lateral railroads, approved the 5th day of May, 1832," is, in my judgment, both unwise and unconstitutional. Unwise, because, I fear, it will discourage investments. Unconstitutional, because the present Constitution of Pennsylvania, as amended and adopted in 1838, six years after the passage of the lateral railroad law referred to, expressly declares that the Legislature shall only have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred, by or under any special or general law, in such manner that no injustice shall be done to the corporation! Will the capitalists of Pennsylvania and of the country subscribe their money to build railroads under this bill with this provision hanging over their heads? Would the Senator from Philadelphia [Mr. RIDGWAY] who is a man of means and a successful manager of one of the best passenger railroads in the State, invest his money in building a railroad under a law giving any such power to subsequent Legislatures?

Mr. RIDGWAY. Certainly. I have the utmost confidence in this Legislature, and would be willing to invest my money, with that clause hanging over it.

Mr. HALL. Well, it is really strange that the Senator, who has been here several years, never had anything of the kind inserted in any railroad bill before.

Mr. RIDGWAY. I was never requested to do so.

Mr. HALL. Surely not, and why? Because it takes money to build railroads, and men generally are not such fools as to invest when the Legislature may repeal the law, and they thereby lose the whole or a part of their investment.

I also object to other clauses in the bill as it came from the Railroad Committee, which it is not necessary for me now to refer to. The people understand this question. They can neither be deceived nor trifled with. If I have changed my views, it is because I desire to vote in accordance with the will of my constituents, and in accordance with what I believe to be the wishes of nine tenths of the people of Pennsylvania. I have voted, and shall continue to vote to make this law as liberal as I can get it. I trust the Senate may yet strike out some of these objectionable clauses. If not, and the bill passes both branches of the Legislature, as it came from the Committee on Railroads that it may be amended by subsequent Legislatures, and that the system of making and constructing railroads in Pennsylvania may be as broad and liberal as in any other State in the Union.

Ohio, ... through her Legislature adopted a free railway system. New York and Ohio, on our north and west, have liberal general railroad laws, and although it is true that Maryland refuses to permit trade and travel to pass through her borders, even to go to our National Capital, untaxed, yet this great and growing State will surely not wait for Maryland to act.

I have nothing more to add, Mr. Speaker. I favor a free railroad law because the people expect and demand it, and because I trust it may aid in the further development of our great and grand old State.

Reconstruction in Alabama.—Immense Meeting in Selma.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A dispatch from Selma, Alabama, states that the largest meeting ever witnessed there took place yesterday. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, strongly expressive of Union sentiments, and recognizing the right of Congress to prescribe the terms of reconstruction and readmission of the seceded States into the Union, and therefore urging that the people of Alabama should forthwith accept the beneficent terms of reconstruction.

A RADICAL CONVENTION AT HUNTSVILLE.

On the fourth of March, a Convention under lead of Judge Saffold, Judge Humphreys, Mr. J. C. Keffer, and other well known citizens of Alabama, assembled at Huntsville. The movement originated entirely with white men, but had the support of all the prominent representatives of the colored men. General Wager Swayne, among others, addressed the Convention at length. Of the many radical resolutions adopted, the following are the most intresting:

Resolved, That the rejection of the amendment proposed to the constitution of the United States, known as the 14th Article, by the Southern States, has induced the action upon the part of the legislative power of the Union in adopting other and more radical measures to suppress the spirit of rebellion and the political idea of State antagonism to Federal control.

Resolved. That the policy of inactivity expressed by the opponents of Congress, and the refusal to participate in the restoration policy of the law making department of the Union is the work of a well known hostility to the Union, and, in the judgment of this Convention, no measures compatible with the safety of republican government could be adopted that would satisfy this opposing element.

Resolved, That property qualification attached to the right of suffrage is anti-republican and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That we recommend to the true Union men of the different counties in the State to hold county meetings within the next sixty days, and that these meetings send delegates to a general Convention, to be held in the State Capitol, at such time as may be appointed by the Executive Committee.

A State Convention has been called to meet at Montgomery early in May, to take formal steps to reconstruct Alabama on the conditions of Congress.

NOTICE TO PERSONS OWING MONEY TO THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

At a meeting of the Commmissioners of Bedford county held at their office in Bedford, on Thursday, March 14th, 1867, the following resolutions were passed:

(COPY.)

Resolved, That the County Treasurer be, and he is hereby instructed to issue his warrants against all delinquent tax collectors for the year 1866, and to collect all monies due said county, by the 8th day of April, 1867.

And further, *Resolved*, That our attorney, E. F. Kerr, Esq., be, and he is hereby instructed and commanded to bring suits, issue executions and collect all monies due said county, either from former Treasurers and Collectors, or monies due from other persons, prior to the 1st of April, 1866.

A true copy. JNO. G. FISHER,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, } Clerk.
Bedford, Pa., March 19, '67. } March 22, 3t.

FARMERS who want to purchase the GREAT GUM ROLLER GRAIN DRILLS for next seed time, should send in their orders to HARTLEY & METZGER at once, so that they may secure them. *No pay wanted till next September.*
March 15.

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.

IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S

BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Nov.30 1866:6m

PROPOSALS.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Land Scrip FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale 520,000 acres of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in the State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable, without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for a less quantity than 40,000 acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor General.
For the Board of Commissioners.
HARRISBURG, February 27, 1867.
March 8, ts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Franklin South, dec'd.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the estate of Franklin South, late of Snake Spring township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford co., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
feb22:6w MARY ANN SOUTH, Admr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Henry Keyser, dec'd.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of Henry Keyser, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
[illegible]:6w WM. H. KEYSER, Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Solomon Sparks, late of West Providence township, Bedford County, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.
SILAS H. SPARKS,
March 8, 1867:6t Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of William Cornell, dec'd.
The Register of Bedford county having granted letters testamentary to the subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of William Cornell, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, dec'd., all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to them without delay and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
DANIEL H. CORNELL,
GIDEON WILLIAMS,
Executors, residing in said township of Monroe.
March 8, 6t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Estate of Wm. Stahl, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.
Letters of Administration, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Bedford Borough, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Wm. Stahl, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.
PETER H. SHIRES,
SAMUEL STAHL,
March 1:6t Administrators

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of Bedford co., on the estate of Henry Harclerode, late of Colerain township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
CHARLES HARCLERODE,
Executor of Henry Harclerode, dec'd.
March 8, 1867:6t

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.
Estate of Philip O'Neal, dec'd.
Letters of administration, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Philip O'Neal, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.
ELIZABETH O'NEAL,
March 8, 1867:6t Administratrix.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Joseph Riddle, late of Union tp., deceased.
Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.
WILLIAM BERKHIMER, Executor
March 15:6t with the Will annexed.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
Estate of Christian Hoffman, deceased.
Letters of Administration upon the estate of Christian Hoffman, late of Middle Woodberry tp., Bedford county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN,
JOHN L. HOFFMAN,
March15:6t Administrators.

ADMINSTRAITOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of John Dasher, dec'd.
The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration upon the estate of John Dasher, late of Hopewell tp, dec'd, to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN B. FLUCK,
WILLIAM H. DASHER,
Mar. 8, 1867. Administrators.

LADIES CALL!—Make a *fashionable little call* at HARTLEY & METZGER'S, where you will find a very select assortment of choice FLOWER SEEDS. Also, fresh and reliable Garden Seeds of all kinds. mar15

GIRARD

Life Insurance Company,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL & ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1867.

$2,455,855 58.

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All whole of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be commuted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.

Bonuses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
323 Walnut Street, (up stairs.)
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar15:1yr Bedford, Pa.

NO MORE BALD HEADS!
NO MORE GRAY LOCKS!

Dr. LEONS'

ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,

Is pronounced by all who have used it the very best preparation for the hair. It is a positive cure for Baldness, eradicates Dandruff and Humors, stops the Hair from falling out, and speedily restores Gray Locks to their original hue and luxuriance.

It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal. The sales are enormous and it is a universal favorite with old and young of both sexes.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZIEGLER & SMITH, SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nov. 16,'67-1yr. 137 North Third St., Phila.

628. **HOOP SKIRTS.** 628.

NEW SPRING STYLES, "OUR OWN MAKE," embracing every New and Desirable size, style and Shape of Plain and Trail HOOP SKIRTS,—2, 3 1-4, 2¼, 2 3-4, 3, 3 1-4, 3 1-2, 3 2-4 and 4 Yds., round, every length and size Waist; in every respect FIRST QUALITY, and especially adapted to meet the wants of FIRST CLASS and most fashionable Trade.

"Our own make," of Hoop Skirts, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and REALLY CHEAPER, than any other make of either Single or Double Spring Skirt in the American Market. They are WARRANTED in every respect, and wherever introduced give universal satisfaction. They are now being extensively Sold by Retailers, and every Lady should try them.

Ask for "Hopkin's Own Make," and see that each Skirt is STAMPED "W. T. HOPKIN'S MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH Street, PHILA." No others are Genuine. A Catalogue containing Style, Size and Retail Prices, sent to any address. A Uniform and Liberal Discount allowed to Dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled.—Wholesale and Retail at Manufactory and Sales-rooms,

No. 628 ARCH Street, PHILAD'A.

☞ Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.
TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.
Wm. T. HOPKINS.
March 15, 1867.10mo

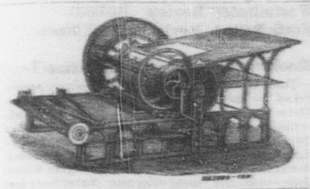
PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned Executor of the estate of Solomon Sparks, late of West Providence township, dec'd., will offer at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, MARCH 30th, 1867, the following described real estate, viz:

No. 1. A certain tract of land known as the home or mansion tract, situate in West Providence township, Bedford county, containing 125 acres or thereabouts, about 75 acres are cleared and under fence with a two story frame house, double log barn and other out-buildings thereon, erected, adjoining lands of David Sparks, Andrew Mortimore and Wilson Sparks.

No. 2. A certain tract of land in West Providence

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1867.

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!—Our subscribers in town and county are hereby informed that it takes money to run a newspaper, and further that we need money. Monday next will be the first of April, and we have bills to pay. All in town or country who owe us for subscriptions or advertising, will much oblige us by calling at our office and paying up, on or before that time. Such as fail to call on us, must not be surprised if we are compelled to call on them, or send some one else.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—Those who are looking out for a good School this Spring, will find Prof. Huggard thoroughly competent as a teacher of Latin, Greek, French and Mathematics, and the terms are very reasonable.

LECTURE.—The next lecture in course for the benefit of the Cemetery Association will be delivered on Tuesday evening next, April 2nd, by Rev. Schenck. Subject: Physiology—The Nerves.

☞ POSTPONEMENT OF LECTURE.—The Lecture for the benefit of the Lutheran Sunday School Library to have been delivered on Thursday evening the 28th, has been postponed on account of the sudden and serious illness of the lecturer Rev. B. H. Hunt. Timely notice will be given and the Lecture delivered as soon as the health of the Lecturer is sufficiently restored.

TABLEAUS.—The Mite Society of the Presbyterian Church propose giving a series of *Tableaus* in the Court House, on Thursday night, April 4th, beginning at half past seven o'clock. The entertainment will be varied with Reading, Recitations and Music.

Tickets, twenty-five cents each, can be had at Lewis' Drug Store, and at the door.

GOVERNOR GEARY has approved a bill incorporating the Morrison's Cove railroad company, with Henry L. Patterson, A. L. Holliday, R. A. McMurtrie, and others of Blair county, and Wm. H. Aaron and Joseph R. Noble, of Bedford, as incorporators. The railroad is to be commenced either at Hollidaysburg or Newry; thence through the gap, in Dunning's mountain, in which the iron works are; thence into Morrison's Cove, and running near the Bloomfield iron ore banks, to Pattonsville, in Bedford county. The capital is to be $200,000.

DUTY OF TOWNSHIP AUDITORS.—It may not be generally known that a general law of the Legislature, approved April 17, 1866, requires the bounty accounts of every district to be carefully audited by the Township Auditors, and "prepare a condensed statement of the condition of these finances, and publish the same, at the cost of the district for three successive weeks, in two papers." It not only requires this duty to be performed by the Township Auditors, but imposes a penalty of fifty dollars upon each auditor who refuses to comply, one-half of which goes to the prosecutor, and the other half to the school fund of the district. It provides, also, that the Auditors shall notify the School Directors or other parties having the disbursement of the bounty funds, to appear before them at such a time as the Auditors shall fix, for the purpose of enabling the Auditors to close up the bounty accounts of the township for the fiscal year.

☞ A gentleman reports to us, that a few days ago he discovered a very valuable depos. it of galena or lead ore, in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, some four miles from the town of Woodberry. A party visited a cave in that neighborhood, and in one of the chambers some mineral substance seemed to fill the crevices of the rock, and upon examining it, it was found to be a lead vein. Subsequent searches disclose the fact, that the surrounding rock contains some excellent veins of this mineral. The owner of the land whose name we believe is Wagner, refuses to allow parties to attempt its development. He has been offered a good price for his land or for leases, but refuses either to sell or lease.—*Hollidaysburg Leader.*

☞ The following are the appointments of the Juniata District of the East Baltimore Conference:

Juniata District,—THOMAS BARNHART, Presiding Elder. Altoona—G. S. M' Murry. G. Guyer, Supernumerary. Hollidaysburg—G. W. Heyde. Woodberry—J. Moorhead, J. A. Woodcock. Williamsburg—W. Gwynn Birmingham—G. Warren, J. P. Moore. Petersburg—James Brads. Manor Hill—J. A. LeMoyer, one to be supplied. Huntingdon—R. E. Wilson. Cassville—J. F. Brown. Mt. Union—S. M. Hartsock. Shirleysburg—S. A. Crevelin, one to be supplied. Mc Veytown—M. L. Smith, R. Malalieu, W. H. Stevens, supernumerary. Lewistown—D. S. Monroe. Lewistown Circuit—J. H. McFarran. Milroy—D. R. McCloskey. McConnellstown—J. W. Leekie. Saxton J. C. Clarke. D. D. Pennepacker. Bloody Run—W. G. Ferguson, W. Case. Bedford—B. G. W. Reed. Rainsburg—J. G. Craig. Schellsburg—A. W. Decker. McConnellsburg—J. R. King, one to be supplied. D. Hartman, temperance agent, member Altoona Quarterly Conference. W. Earnshaw, transferred to the Tennessee Cruference.

VETERANS AND BOUNTY.—We clip from the Lancaster *Examiner*, the following in regard to an important case lately tried in that county and the result:

Christian Frankhouser vs. the Brecknock Township School District. Frankhouser re-enlisted in the field in the latter part of 1863, and had himself credited to Brecknock township. Copies of muster-in-rolls were procured from the Adjutant General's Office of the State, to prove the fact. No evidence was adduced to show that the township received credit for him. It was presumed that the officers did their duty, and that the township had one less to furnish in its quota. The defendent contended that the School Directors, as a Board never offered bounties, nor ever paid for a single man, and that they made no contract for Frankhouser. The claim was made by plaintiff, under the act of Assembly requiring townships to pay $300 to veterans who re-enlisted in the field, and were accredited to such township. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $355.50.

The above case we think is now before the Supreme Court. It is currently reported that the law will not be affirmed.

☞ The Clerk of the County Auditors, requests us to state that the item in their report for *advertising* horse thieves, 286.70, was a mistake, and should have read, for *arresting* horse thieves $286.70.

THE SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The resolution under which the approaches to the tunnel through the Ridge on the farms of Messrs. Lutz and Ashcom, was put under contract, and which was adopted by the Board of Directors of the above company on the 6th of March instant, reads thus:

Resolved, That the President be instructed to place under contract such portion of the graduation of the road bed that may require a longer time to execute as in his judgment may be deemed most advisable, and the lighter work in time to secure the completion of the grading simultaneously.

If this resolution is to be steadily adhered to, the building of the road from Mount Dallas to this point, depends on the amount of time it will require to take out the said approaches. Col. Gosler, the gentleman who originally erected the Stonerstown trestle and bridge, has the contract. No one knows the wants of the citizens of this place better than Col. Gosler, and we have every confidence that the work will be pushed rapidly forward. It is rumored that it will take six or eight months to take out these approaches; this cannot be the case if all the hands are worked upon it that can be. If the contractor does not see to pushing the work there is no telling when it will be completed, as we are quite sure that the company is in no hurry.

A NEW LICENSE LAW.—The following bill, regulating the granting of licenses, has passed both houses finally, and will become the law on which future licenses will have to be granted. It is important that all application for license at the April session shall at once comply with the law:

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT to an act further to regulate the granting of licenses to hotels and eating houses, approved March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That when an application is made to any court of quarter sessions of this Commmonwealth, for license to sell intoxicating drinks, it shall be lawful for said court to hear petitions, in addition to that of the applicant, in favor of, and remonstrances against the application for such license, and in all cases to refuse the same whenever, in the opinion of said court, having due regard to the number and character of the petitioners for and against such application, such license is not necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainment of strangers and travelers, and upon sufficient cause being shown, the said courts shall have power to revoke any license granted by them, and all laws inconsistent with this section are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the sureties in the bond, required of the applicant for license, shall be signed to his petition.

SEC. 2. That applications for license to keep an eating house, beer house or restaurant, authorizing the sale of domestic wines, malt and brewed liquors, shall hereafter be made in the same manner and to the same authority as application for license to keep a hotel: *Provided*, That the regulation in relation to bed rooms and beds shall not apply to applicants for an eating-house, beer-house and restaurant license, and the tenth section of the act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, authorizing county treasurers to grant an eating-house or retail brewery license, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. No license to keep an eating-house, beer-house or restaurant, under the provisions of the second section of this act, shall be granted in any incorporated city for a less sum than fifty dollars, nor elsewhere for a less sum than twenty dollars.

SEC. 4. If any person, after the passage of this act, shall sell spirituous and vinous liquors, domestic wines, malt or brewed liquors, without having obtained a license authorizing him so to do, such person shall, on conviction in the court of quarter sessions, be fined, for the first offense, in any sum not less than fifty, nor more than two hundred dollars; and for the second, or any subsequent offense, such person shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, and, in the discretion of the said court, be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than ninety days: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal the provisons of the act of Assembly passed March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, relating to sales by druggists and apothecaries.

SEC. 5. That the provisions of the first section of this act shall not apply to the city of Philadelphia or to the county of Allegheny: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall authorize the granting of licenses to hotel and inn keepers, to vend vinous, spiritous and malt liquors, and to license beer houses, eating houses and restaurants in any locality where licensing of hotels, inns, beer houses, eating houses or restaurants is now prohibited by law.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF R. B. LEWIS, CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE C. & S. PA. R. R. CO., MADE FEB. 26, 1867.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.—Should it become desirable, a connection could be made between the towns of Connellsville and Wheeling, by completing the unfinished portion of the Hempfield Railroad, to the west of the Youghiogheny river, and to the east of the town of Washington, and thus open a new route between Chambersburg and Cincinnatti about 500 miles long.

By including this part of the route, with the present lines to Harrisburg and Philadelphia a route would be presented 668 miles long. By deviating from the same route at Chambersburg, and going direct to Baltimore, by this railway would be about 500 miles long.

The distance between Cincinnati and Baltimore by the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad being about 586 miles, and by Wheeling, the main line 641 miles. From some point to the east of the town of Connellsville a favorable connection could be made with a railway route through Western Virginia, to the Kentucky state line, as well as south, to the present system of Railways running through south western Virginia.

It will be observed from an examination of the State map, that from some point near the town of Chambersburg, this railway route, occupies a very important position for connections with the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York to the east, and also with the Northwest, west and southwest from some point near the town of Connellsville at its western termination, by very important lines of railway, some of which are now completed and in successful operation.

But such has been the want of proper facilities for railway communication, through the greater portions of Fulton, Bedford and Somerset counties, not only is the system of agriculture behind the age, but it can also be said, there is a total want of enterprise in the development of the Iron ores, Hematite and Fossil, distributed in large bodies through the counties of Fulton and Bedford; and as for the vast coal and iron ore interests, &c., in the counties of Somerset and Fayette, they are completely dormant.

Whenever satisfactory evidence is presented, that proper facilities for transportation shall be secured, there will be a total change in the present aspect of affairs, throughout the whole length of this route.

THE ROUTES ON THE WESTERN DIVISION.

Commencing at Mt. Dallas Station and proceeding west, the route for 14 miles, follows up the valley of the Raystown branch of the Juniata river to near the foot of Dry Ridge, situated near the junction of Buffalo Mills Creek with the Raystown branch, when two general routes diverge, uniting again at the junction of Buffalo Lick creek with Casselman river, to the west of the Allegheny mountains, one route following up the valley of the Raystown branch through the village of New Baltimore to the mouth of the Lick run, where three systems of lines diverge, uniting again at Deeter's Summit of the Allegheny mountains; one a plain line which can only be of practical use in the future; the *second* one based on the use of a maximum grade of 116 feet per mile on straight lines; the *third*, based on the use of a grade of 105 feet per mile.

From Deeter's Summit west, two routes are presented, one down Buffalo Lick creek, to its mouth, descending the western slope of the Allegheny mountain in five miles, through the use of a maximum grade of 110 feet per mile and a maximum rate of curvature of 2½°, the other, a route, traced south along the western slope of the Allegheny mountains, on a maximum descending grade of 26.4 feet per mile to the head of a plane 3400 feet long, having a slope of 64°, located near to Meyers' Mills; thence down to and down Casselman river to the mouth of Buffalo Lick creek, where the two lines again unite.

The other general route, diverging near the foot of Dry Ridge, follows up the valley of Buffalo Mills creek to the summit between that creek, and the waters of Little Will's creek, to Bridgeport, and thence up Big Will's creek to a junction with the preceding route; thence west, the general route passes through Sand Patch summit, by means of a tunnel about 4650 feet long and follows down Flaugherty run to where it empties into the Casselman river at Meyers' Mills, and thence down the valley of Casselman to the mouth of Buffalo Lick creek, thence connecting with the Deeter summit route. To Connellsville, the route still follows down the valley of the Casselsman, to and down that of the Youghiogheny river, forming generally a valley line.

The total distance from Mt. Dallas, by way of the 116 feet grade route to Deeter's summit, and thence to Connellsville, will be about 98¼ miles.

GRADES.

Commencing at Connellsville and going east, the grades are either level or ascending, the maximum ascending grade for the line to the foot of the steep grades on the western slope of the Allegheny mountains, that is, to the Plank road crossing, of Buffalo Lick creek two miles south of the village of Berlin, by the Deeter's summit route, and to Meyers' Mill on the Sand Patch Tunnel route, both points situated in Somerset county, should be 33 feet per mile, on straight lines, reduced on curves of 6°, 7° and 8°, at the usual rate of .025 of a foot per degree.

The total rise and fall by the Deeter summit, Brush creek and Bridgeport routes, between the mouth of Buffalo Lick creek and a common junction at the foot of Dry Ridge, are respectively, 2222, 1820 and 2043 feet.

MARRIED

On the 7th inst., by David Miller, Esq., at the residence of the Bride's father, in Juniata township, this county, Mr. SAMUEL MAY, private of Company H, 2d Reg't., Pa. Vols., to Mrs. MARIA BELTZ, both of Juniata township, Bedford county, Pa.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. C. M. Hileman, Mr. LEWIS B. FURRY, of South Woodberry to Miss JENNIE CRISMAN, of St. Clair township, Bedford county, Pa.

DIED

On the 17th inst., SAMUEL, son of Eben Pennell, of this place, in the 16th year of his age.

As an opening rose bud, nipped by an untimely frost, withers and gradually sinks down to the earth, so this youth, overtaken by insidious disease, gradually yielded his young and tender life to the fell Destroyer. Our hearts sympathize with the parents and family; but their loss is his everlasting gain.

On the 16th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH STOMBAUGH, aged 61 years, 6 months and 18 days.

On the 17th inst., in Schellsburg, SUSAN HORN, wife of Daniel Horn aged 73 years.

Her life was an example of practical piety, in her walk, ever adorning the Christian profession, and in her death showing the most assuring resignation to the Divine will.

THE LIGHTNING LAMP.—*The Greatest Wonder of the Age.*—This lamp was patented by Dr Vaughan of Rainsburg, on the 6th of November, 1866, and surpasses all other light in use. Persons desiring to purchase county, borough or township rights will apply to me at Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in person or by letter.

C. F. HETZEL.

Feb. 15, 1m.

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.--A Substitute for Calomel.

These Pills are composed of various roots, having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all billious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts, which are the cause of billious affections in general.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cure Sick Headache, and all disorders of the Liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases when a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Nov. 23, 4th & 6th w. ea. mo. 1 yr.

Liver Complaint.

Among the wonderful medical properties which have rendered HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS pre-eminent among the health-restoring preparations of the age, its anti-billous virtues are not the least remarkable. No words can do justice to its marvelous effect upon the diseased liver. Perhaps the simple words of a convalescent sufferer, who describes it as "going right to the spot" tell the story as clearly as may be. It *does* go right to the spot. It operates directly upon the disordered organ, and whether indurative or in a state of paralysis, restores it to a condition of health. The Sickness at the Stomach, pain between the Shoulders and in the Right Side, Yellow Suffusion of the Skin, Costiveness Drowsiness and Languor, Dimness of Sight, Colic, Palpitation of the Heart, Dry Cough, Low Fever, and other symptoms which indicate the various phases of Acute and Chronic Liver Complaint, are one and all promptly relieved, and finally removed, by the action of this famous preparation, which is at once the best of correctives, the gentlest and most genial of aperients, an infallible regulator, and a powerful restorative. Persons of a billious habit, who use the Bitters as a protective medicine, will never suffer the pains and penalties of Liver Diseases or Billous Remitent Fever.

March 1:1m

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at her residence in St. Clair township on the 9th day of APRIL next, 45 acres of excellent land in said township. This tract consists of excellent Ridge land adjoining lands of G. D. Trout on the South and Josiah Penrose and others on the West. About 8 acres which are cleared, with a good garden and some choice fruit trees and the balance well timbered.

Sale at 1 o'clock P. M.

MARY J. GETTYS.

March 29 2t.

TRIAL LIST FOR APRIL TERM, 1867.

(22d day.)

Theo. Weil & Co. et al vs. Sam'l Stern.
Wm. Nyeum vs. Jacob Dunkle.
Jno. W. Beeler's Adm'r. vs. Dr. B. F. Harry.
Sam'l S. Fluck vs Rich'd Langdon.
C. Foekler & Son vs Geo. Rondes et al.
John B. Peacock vs. Geo. White & Co.
David Heidler vs. Railroad Co.
Wm. States' use vs. Geo. Blackburn.
Same vs John Gochenour.
Daniel Border vs Jacob Reed.
Same vs Reed & Schell.
Jacob Barndollar vs Jno. A. Gump, Esq., et al.
Certified, March 25th, 1867.

O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

mar29

TAVERN LICENSES.—Notice is hereby given that the following persons have taken out petitions for Tavern License, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions at Bedford, for allowance, on the 22d day of April next:

Valentine Miller, Londonderry township.
Jacob Mills, Clearville.
John Cessna, Cotterville.
Burton Edsall, Schellsburg.
Bernard O'Neal, Chaneyville.
Jos. B. Stoner, Bloody Run.
Charles Bush, Palo Alto.
J. Valentine Besserer, Stonerstown.
Jos. Mortimore, Snake Spring tp.
Cath. Trieker, Stonerstown.
George Weimer, Bloody Run.
Isaac F. Grove, Bedford Borough.
Valentine Steckman, Bedford Borough.
John L. Grove, Bloody Run.
Joseph Foller, Buena Vista.
John Aldstadt, Pleasantville.
A. J. Pennell, Rainsburg.
Joseph Cessna, Harrison tp.

March 29, 1867. O. E. SHANNON, Clk.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Bedford county, greeting:

Whereas Andrew G. Shroyer did prefer his petition to the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county praying for the causes therein set fourth that he should be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with Susan Schroyer, setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever be and appear in your proper person before our Judge at Bedford on the fourth Monday, 22d day of April next to answer the petition or libel of the said Andrew Shroyer your husband should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony &c., agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided and hereof fail not; witness the Honorable Alex. King, President of our said Court at Bedford the 1st of March, A. D. 1867.

O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

ATTEST: ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.
March 29.

ANN ELIZABETH LITTLE, by her next friend, D. Washabaugh vs. David Little. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 52, April Term 1867, Alias subpoena on libel for Divorce.

And, now, Feb. 18, 1867, the Court, on motion of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., grant a rule on David Little respondent in the above case, to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. The said rule returnable on Monday the 22nd of April, 1867.

O. E. SHANNON, Prothonotary.

ATTEST: ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

TO DAVID LITTLE AND ALL PARTIES INTERESTED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioner appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, will attend to the duties of his said appointment at his office in Bedford, on SATURDAY, April 20, 1867, at ten o'clock, A. M., when all interested can attend if they think proper.

M. A. POINTS,
Commissioner.

March 29.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

A Beautiful Set of Teeth for

TEN DOLLARS!

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)

DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.

The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.

This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from

Ten to Eighteen Dollars

per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.

☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE* or *LAUGHING GAS*.

This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Silliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hisitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.

☞ Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.

H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.

Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS drawn for April term, 4th Monday, 22nd day, 1867.

Bedford borough—A. J. Sansom, *Foreman*, Frederick Benedict, Thomas Merwine.
Bedford township—William Mickel.
Bloody Run—John D. Lucas, Bartley Sams.
Cumberland Valley—Samuel Dreaning, William Gillam, Francis Rice, Josiah Brumner.
Harrison—Joseph W. Elder.
Juniata—Abraham S. Ritchey.
Monroe—John F. Snyder.
Napier—G. S. Mullin, Michael Wendle, Geo. W. Williams.
East Providence—Geo. W. Householder.
West Providence—Joseph Fisher.
Snake Spring—Edwin Hartley.
Southampton—Artemus Bennett, Jeremiah Robinett.
St. Clair—Eli Miller.
South Woodberry—Jacob Z. Kochenderfer, James H. Graham.

PETIT JURORS drawn for same term.

Bedford borough—Martin Milburn, John G. Minnich, Richard R. Sill.
Bedford township—Michael Naugle, Geo. Lysinger, C. R. Rea.
Bloody Run—John Filler.
Colerain—Nathan C. Evans, Geo. W. Shafer, Wm. James.
Harrison—John G. May.
Juniata—John H. Keyser, John Lafferty.
Liberty—Michael L. Putt, Enoch McGrigor, Isaac K. Little, David Stoler, David Cyphers.
Londonderry—James T. Maitlingly.
Monroe—Jacob Fletcher of J.
Napier—Henry Kerr, William Colvin, Abraham Dennison, Richard McMullin, James O. Robinett.
East Providence—William Mougart.
West Providence—A. J. Morgart.
Snake Spring—Asa S. Stuckey, Wm. Lysinger.
Southampton—Daniel Tewell, Lavan Shipley.
St. Clair—Jacob Crogle.
Union—John B. Imler, John Ecker, sr.
Woodberry South—William Tetwiler, Martin Brumbaugh, Andrew Shoberger.
Woodberry Middle—Valentine Glass.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1867.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Commissioners.

ATTEST: JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.
March 29.

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of April, 1867, at ten o'clock A. M., the following tracts or pieces of land, situate in the said county of Bedford, the property of S. H. Tate, Esq., late of the Borough of Bedford deceased, viz:

No. 1. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Sarah Logan, containing 401 acres.

No. 2. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Charles Alberti, containing 427 acres.

No. 3. A tract of land in Bedford township, surveyed on warrant to Charles Austin containing 463 acres.

No. 4. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to John Hogg, containing 366 acres.

No. 5. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant Thomas Logan, containing 435 acres.

No. 6. A tract of land in Londonderry township, surveyed on warrant to J. Baker and J. Albright, containing 181 acres.

No. 7. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Anthony Richard, containing 400 acres.

No. 8. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to George Smith containing 300 acres.

No. 9. A tract of land in Cumberland Valley township surveyed on warrant to Samuel Wilson, containing 256 acres.

No. 10. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to James Hamilton, containing 443 acres and 91½ perches.

No. 11. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to John Bittle, containing 448 acres.

No. 12. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Richard Evans, containing 413 acres.

No. 13. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to John Benton, containing 402 acres.

No. 14. A tract of land in Londonderry township, surveyed on warrant to James Williams, containing 198 acres.

No. 15. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Mary Woods, containing 284½ acres.

No. 16. A tract of land in Napier township, surveyed on warrant to Isaac Clark, containing 25 acres.

No. 17. A tract of land in Monroe township, surveyed on warrant to Joseph Pennell, containing 60 acres.

No. 18. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Nathan Sharpless, containing 360 acres.

No. 19. A tract of land in Colerain township, surveyed on warrant to —— Hill (widow,) containing 65 acres.

No. 20. A tract of land in Hopewell township, surveyed on warrant to James Cevan, containing 401 acres.

No. 21. A tract of land in Colerain township, surveyed on warrant to Robert Fyan, containing 155 acres.

No. 22. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Joseph Dilworth, containing 400 acres.

No. 23. A tract of land in Liberty township, surveyed on warrant to John Savage, containing 120 acres.

No. 24. A tract of land in East Providence tp., surveyed on warrant to Aaron Barton, containing 40 acres.

No. 25. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Richard Tailwell, containing 447 acres.

No. 26. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Ethan Holmes, containing 143 acres.

No. 27. A tract of land in Monroe township, surveyed on warrant to James Means, containing 50 acres.

No. 28. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Samuel Gustin, containing 391 acres.

No. 29. A tract of land in Providence township, surveyed on warrant to Thomas Richards, containing 404 acres.

No. 30. A tract of land in Hopewell township, surveyed on warrant to Alexander Cavin, containing 406 acres.

No 31. A tract of land in West Providence township, surveyed on warrant to John Beamer (or John Reamer), containing 307 acres.

No. 32. The undivided half of a tract of land, situate in Liberty township, containing 400 acres, more or less, about 150 acres cleared and under fence with a two-story dwelling house, double log stable and other outbuildings thereon erected. Also an apple orchard, adjoining lands of Jacob Cypher, Jacob Eicher and others, formerly the property of Wm. Fisher.

TERMS: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments.

A. NICODEMUS,
Administrator.

March 29, 4t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. expos. and fieri facias to me directed, there will be sold, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, April 20th, A. D., 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land containing one hundred and ninety five acres, more or less, about 45 acres cleared and under fence, with a one story log house and log stable and a small orchard thereon; adjoining lands of James Bowman, Isaac James, Mary Jones, Michael Stoner, Elias Murphey, and others situated in Southampton township.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George W. Buxton.

ALSO, One frame house in the Borough of Coledale, known as the Post Office, and standing on Spring street, bounded on the east by David Dunn, on the west by A. W. Evans, situated in the borough of Coledale, Bedford county.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. W. Evans, Lemuel Evans and Levi Evans.

ALSO, All defendents interest in and to a lot of ground fronting on Pitt street 60 feet, and running back to an alley 120 feet, with a frame house thereon 23 by 28 feet, a frame shop 23 by 28 feet, with a log stable thereon, adjoining lots of Dr. Ealy on the west and Wm Rock on the east, situate in the Borough of Schellsburgh, Bedford co.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. F. Pacsman.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Shf.

Sheriff's Office, March 28th, 1867.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Ames Wertz, Executor of the last will of James H. Boylan, late of Harrison township, dec'd.

The petition of Henry Shaffer, a creditor of James H. Boylan, dec'd., was read, setting forth, among other things, that said Executor, on the 2d day of May, 1853 filed an account exhibiting a balance in his hand of $3.60 and thereafter removed out of the State of Pennsylvania. That he never filed any final account and that the petitioner is interested in the estate as a creditor. Whereupon on motion of G. R. Spang, Esq., the Court granted an alias attatchment against the said Ames Wertz. Wherefore, we command you as we have heretofore commanded you that you, the said Ames Wertz laying aside all other business and excuses, whatsoever, be and appear in your proper person before our Register for the Probate of Wills, and granting letters of administration, in and for said county at his office in Bedford before the time of the return of this writ, exhibit and file an account as Executor aforesaid and make a true statement according to law, or show cause why you should not have done so to our Orphans' Court, to be holden at Bedford on the 4th Monday, 22nd day of April next.

Witness the Hon. Alexander King, President of our said Court at Bedford, the 19th day of February, A. D., 1867.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

ATTEST: ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.
March 29.

BLOODY RUN SELECT SCHOOL.

Spring term of eleven weeks will commence on MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL.

For further information, address

J. C. LONG,
March 22, 4t. Bloody Run, Pa.

WOOD! WOOD!

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county on THURSDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1867 for 50 cords of Oak wood and 50 cords of Pine wood, to be delivered in the month of May next.

By order of Directors.

E. F. KERR,
March 22. Attorney.

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES!—By buying at HARTLEY & METZGER'S the best GOG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER in the World. You may use one four weeks, and if not satisfied return it and get your money back.

Men buy all kinds of labor saving machines.—Why should not wash days be made easier? Try them! Try them! mar1

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. expos and fieri facias to me directed, there will be sold, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, April 20th, A. D., 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, viz:

All defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining Valentine Fickes, dec'd, on the north, Conrod Imler, and Wm. Cook, on the east, John George on the south, Joseph Cook and Thomas Cook on the west, containing 190 acres, more or less.

Also, All defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining Edward Shoenberger on the south, Henry Boquet on the west, Peter Shoenberger and Wm Cook on the north, and Wm George on the east, containing 310 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining John Berkhimer on the south, Jacob Fisher, now others, on the west, John George on the north, John Couple's improvement on the east, containing 370 acres, more or less, 2½ acres, more or less, cleared and under fence.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining the summit of Dunnings mountain on the east, James Watt on the south, Wm Berkhimer and others on the west, and Wm George on the north, containing 289 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest to a tract of land, adjoining lands of John Ake on the North-west, Conrad Claycomb on the Northeast, and John Bowser on the Southwest, containing 80 acres and 90 perches more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, adjoining lands of Adam Shaffer on the east, James Johnson on the South, Dr. Shoenberger's heirs on the west, Jacob Eckhart on the north, containing 259 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining Conrad Imler on the west, Edward Evans and James Johnson on the north and lands of Samuel Barclay's heirs on the south, containing 180 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining lands of the defendant on the southeast and west and John Shea on the north containing 175 acres more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining lands of Charles Petit and the last described land on the south and east, lands of John Shea on the north, lands of George Craughan, containing 175 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining lands of John Boyer and Dr. Shoenberger on the north and west, Edward Evans on the south, containing 88 acres more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining lands of John Boyer on the east, Dr. Shoenberger's heirs on the north and east, and Dr. Shoenberger's heirs and Joseph Ake on the west, containing 194 acres, more or less, 80 acres, more or less cleared and under fense, with a two-story log house and double log barn thereon erected.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining the last above described tract of land on the south east, Joseph Ake on the south west, and Dr. Shoenberger's heirs on the north and north east, containing 124 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of and adjoining other lands of defendant on the southwest, the Blair county line on the northeast, Jacob Rekart on the south, containing 160 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining lands of Mathew Potter on the southwest, Emanuel Bollinger on the northwest, Jacob Burket's heirs on the east, and other lands of defendants on the southeast containing 150 acres more or less, being part of Jacob Burket's.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining lands of Dr. Shoenberger in right James McCormick on the north and Jacob Burket's heirs on the south, containing 74 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining other lands of the defendant on the north, Margaret Bowman on the northwest and the Blair county line on the northeast, containing 153 acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining the Blair county line on the north, Margaret Bowman on the southeast and Dr. Shoenberger in right of John Swagart on the south, containing 117 acres more or less improved.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining other lands of the defendant on the northeast, Jacob Burket's improvement on the southeast, Leonard Swagart on the southwest and Philip and George Swagart on the northwest, containing 407½ acres, more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining other lands of defendant on the east, Peter Stiffler on the southeast, by John Linn on the southwest, John Still and Philip Swagert on the northwest, containing 41½ acres more or less.

Also, all defendant's interest in and to a tract of land adjoining other lands of defendant on the northeast Peter Stiffler on the southwest, by Henry Loutz and others on the south, Hugh Porter and William Long on the northwest, containing 420 acres, more or less.

Also, all the defendant's interest in and to a tract of land in the name of Wm

Farm, Garden & Household.

OUR FRUIT LIST.

We again present to our readers, as the time approaches, a revised list of Fruit Trees, Vines etc., which we can recommend for general cultivation. Twelve or fifteen varieties of pears, and six to eight of apples, are all sufficient, provided they are the best adapted to the soil and locality—a fact which each one, upon trial, must judge for himself. Frequently a pear, an apple or a grape may do well for a few years and then deteriorate: or may do excellently well in one location, and not in another, though separated by a very narrow space. In such case it had better be disposed of by grafting it with more reliable varieties. We have changed our opinion respecting a number of fruits within the last half dozen years, and yet in some of the instances we are convinced the fault was in the location and soil.

According to our present preference, we should select the following for our own planting, viz:

STANDARD PEARS.

1. Early Catharine.
2. Juliana,
3. Manning's Elizabeth,
4. Tyson,
5. Bartlett,
6. Seckel,
7. St. Michael d'Exchange,
8. Giffard,
9. Shelden,
10. Buffum,
11. Anjou,
12. Lawrence,
13. Potts,
14. Feaster.

Of the above, from No. 1 to 4 are summer varieties; from 5 to 10 autumn; 11, 12, 13 and 14 winter, thus affording a sufficient number for each of the periods, of the best known sorts for this region.

DWARF PEARS.

1. St. Michael d'Archange,
2. Bartlett,
3. Comice,
4. Rostelzer,
5. Diehl,
6. Boussock,
7. Belle Lucrative,
8. Lawrence,
9. Potts,
10. Feaster.

APPLES.

1. Maiden's Blush,
2. Baldwin,
3. L. I. Russet,
4. Jeffries,
5. Smith's Cider
6. Northern Spy,
7. Fornwalder,
8. McClellan.

If any of our friends can furnish a more desirable list of apples we should like to hear from them. We know that there are a couple of new sorts just introduced, but we have no knowledge as to their value as a general crop.

PEACHES.

1. Crawford's Early,
2. George IV.
3. Morris White,
4. Oldmixon (free.)
5. Oldmixon, (cling,)
6. Bergen's Yellow.

If any of the peach-growers of New Jersey, Delaware or Maryland can give us a better list, even by increasing the number of varieties to a dozen, we shall be pleased to hear from them. We do not grow apples or peaches, and base our selections upon the general opinion of farmers and others, and judging when we have the opportunity from the appearance of the orchards, the exhibitions of Horticulture and agricultural societies, and the reports of the committees.

GRAPES.

1. Telegraph,
2. Concord,
3. Hartford Prolific.
4. Rogers No. 1,
5. Rogers No. 4,
6. Rogers No. 32,
7. Creveling,
8. Delaware.

We restore the Delaware to our list of grapes this season, still believing that by selecting a warm exposure, and planting shallow, a fair crop may be obtained for private use.

CHERRIES.

1. May Duke,
2. Early Richmond,
3. Black Tactarian,
4. Black Eagle,
5. Germantown,
6. Belle Magnifique,
7. Downton,
8. Kentish or Pie.

We restore the Kentish or Pie Cherry to our list. It ripens a week or ten days after the Early Richmond, and always, except in the most unfavorable seasons, gives a large crop of sound fruit. We omit the Governor Wood because it does not generally mature its fruit. A rain followed by a hot sun when the cherries are nearly ripe, will sometimes blast the whole crop. Its quality however is superior to all others. The "Germantown" is the largest cherry grown, is handsome in appearance, an abundant bearer of sound fruit, and very good in quality.

RASPBERRIES.

1. Brinckle's Orange,
2. Hornet.
3. Catawissa,
4. Philadelphia.

We cultivate all these varieties of the raspberry, in addition to the Hudson River Antwerp and the old Purple. We omit the Hudson River from our list, and substitute the Philadelphia. The Hudson River is an excellent berry, rather better in quality than the Hornet, which it resembles, though not so large, but it is not hardy or a good grower, and unless care is taken will "run out" in a few years. The Catawissa is the two crop variety, which every one ought to cultivate for the autumn crop only, by cutting all the canes clean off to the ground in November and covering the stools with manure.

STRAWBERRIES.

1. Russell's Prolific,
2. Triumphe de grand
3. Hovey's Seedling,
4. Albany Seedling.

At present we are not prepared to change our strawberry list. There are many new candidates for public favor, but for family use and market combined we know of none to be preferred to the foregoing. In retaining the Albany Seedling, it is done expressly for marketing purposes. Those who have room for only one or two kinds for private use, we recommend Hovey's Seedling (which is pistillate) and the Triomphe or Russell's Prolific, (staminates) to be planted in alternate beds of three feet in width, allowing eighteen inches space between them. With proper cultivation a crop is next to a certainty.

CURRANTS.

1. Black Naples,
2. Red Dutch.

We consider those the two best currants. We have the Cherry Currant, which is larger than the Red Dutch, but it is too acid; while the White Grape, which is of good size and flavor, and transparent in appearance, is a poor grower, of a sprawling habit, and bears mostly near the ground, which dirties the fruit and extracts the flavor.

GOOSBERRIES.

1. Houghton,
2. Downing.

These are the two best and most profitable cultivated. All the huge imported kinds are thick-skinned, tough, and sure to mildew.

BLACKBERRIES.

1. New Rochella,
2. Dorchester.

The New Rochelle blackberry produces a better crop perhaps than the Derchester, and the later ripened berries retain their flavor more entirely; but the first ripening of the Dorchester is sweeter and more delicious than the other. A new variety called the "Kittatinny," from the Kittatinny mountain, near the Delaware Water Gap, is well spoken of, but we reserve our opinion for the present.

It is better that those who intend to cultivate fruit and have to make purchases should take this list with them to the nursery, and adhere to it as far as possible. It is not fair to the nurseryman to ask *him* for a list of the best sorts, as he has all kinds to sell to accommodate every taste and demand.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Humorous.

SEASONABLE advice—Pay the printer.

"GENIUS will work its way through," as the poet said when he saw a hole in the elbow of his coat.

A MERCHANT'S advice in selecting a wife was, "Get hold of a piece of calico that will *wash*."

IN some places out west the grass-hoppers have destroyed everything but grass widows.

"YOUNG man, do you believe in a future state?" "In course I duz; and what's more, I intend to enter it as soon as Betsey gets her things ready."

WHEN you see a man on a corner on a moonlight night, trying to convince his own shadow that it is improper to follow a gentleman, you may set him down as a sign for a whiskey shop.

A YOUNG lady says: "If our Maker thought it wrong for Adam to live single when there was not a woman on earth how criminally guilty are bachelors, with the world full of pretty girls?"

A MISERLY old farmer who had lost one of his best hands in the midst of haymaking, remarked to the sexton as he was filling up the grave: "It's a sad thing to lose a good mower at a time like this; but after all poor Tom was a great eater."

A LITTLE Swedish girl was walking with her father one night, under the starry sky, intently meditating upon the glories of Heaven. At last, looking up to the sky, she said: "Father, I have been thinking if the wrong side of Heaven is so beautiful, what will the right side be?"

DURING the recent session of the equal rights convention, a strong-minded female entered a street railroad car. An old gent rose to give her a seat: but asked, "Be you one of those women's righters?" "I be." "You believe a woman should have all the rights of a man?" "Yes I do." "Then stand up and enjoy them like a man"; and stand up she did.

"A little girl, who had received the paternal injunction to remember what the minister said, returned from the church delighted.

"I remember something," she said.

"Ah, very glad of it," replied the father; "what did he say?"

"He said," she cried, "a collection will now be taken up."

ANDERSON the wizard, met with a Yankee, who stole a march on him one day, after the following pattern:

"I say, are yon Professor Anderson?"

"Yes, sir, at your service."

"Wa'all your a tarnation smart man, and I'm something at a trick, too, kinder cute, deu ye know."

"Ah, indeed, what trick are you up to? asked the Professor, amused at the simple fellow.

"Wa'all, I can take a red cent and change it into a ten dollar gold piece."

"Oh, that's a mere slight of hand trick: I can do that too."

"No you can't; I'd like to see you try."

"Well, hold out your paw with a cent lying in it. This is your cent, is it, sure?"

"Iis nothing else."

"Hold on to it tight—presto,—change. Now open your hand."

Yankee opened his fist, and there was a gold eagle shining on his palm.

"Wa'all, you did it, I declare; much obleged to you." and Jonathan turned to go out.

"Stay," said the Professor, "you may leave my ten dollars."

"Yours!" war't it my cent; and didn't you turn it into that yaller thing, eh?" Good bye!" and as he left the room he was heard to say, "I guess there ain't anything green about this child."

ACCIDENTS OF SPEECH.

Pat has long labored under the imputation of making more "accidents with the tongue than any of his fellow mortals, but it can be very readily shown that the "bull" is not necessarily indigenous to Irish soil.

A Frenchman named Calion, who died in Paris not many years ago, was remarkable for a bovine tendency. There is a letter of his in existence as follows: "My dearest friend: I left my knife at your lodgings yesterday. Pray send it to me if you find it. Yours, CALION. P. S.—Never mind sending the knife; I have found it."

There is a note to his wife, which he sent home with a basket of provisions, the postscript to which read: "You will find my letter at the bottom of the basket. If you should fail to do so, let me know as soon as possible."

It is said of this same character that on one occasion he took a lighted taper to find his way down stairs without accident, and after getting down brought it back with thanks, leaving himself at the top of the stairs in the dark as at first.

It was a Scotch woman who said that the butcher of her town only killed a half beast at a time.

It was a Dutchman who said a pig had no ear marks except a short tail; and it was a British magistrate who, being told by a vagabond that he was not married, responded, "that's a good thing for your wife."

At a prayer meeting in New Hampshire a worthy layman spoke of a poor boy whose father was a drunkard and whose mother was a widow.

At a Negro ball, of "not transferable" on the tickets, notice was posted over the door: "No gentleman admitted unless he comes hisself."

An American lecturer of note solemnly said one evening, "Parents, you may have children, or, if you have not, your daughters may have."

A Western editor once wrote: "A correspondent asks whether the battle of Waterloo occurred before or after the commencement of the Christian era. We answer it did."

A Maine editor says a pumpkin in that State grew so large that eight men could stand around it; which statement was only equaled by that of the Hoosier who saw a flock of pigeons fly so low that he could shake a stick at them.

Those two observing men, one of whom said that he had always noticed when he lived through the month of May he lived through the year, and the other of whom said at a wedding that he had remarked that more women than men had been married that year, were neither of them Irishmen.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county for the year ending January 1st, 1867.

GEORGE BLYMYER, Treasurer, Dr.

To balance in hands at last settlement	$ 138 07
" amount rec'd. from Collectors	6788 45
" " " " Mrs. S. Kepler	450 00
" " " " J. E. Wills	400 00
" " " " J. G. Hartley	65 00
" " " " unseated lands	44 00
" " " " Mrs. Kinney per S. Deibaugh	137 00
" error in Mrs. S. Kepler's check	950 00
	$8973 08

Cr.

By amount paid sundry checks as follows:	$ 704 10
Merchandise	557 47
Beef	72 21
Grain	113 34
Potatoes	125 83
Bacon	74 60
Groceries	84 95
Repairing mill	10 00
License for mill	54 00
Insurance	53 74
Drugs	2854 62
Old Checks	81 75
Penn'a. State Lunatic Hospital	41 42
Removal of Paupers	74 41
Overpaid on Duplicates	76 76
Blacksmithing	398 16
Out door Paupers	73 44
Interest	148 69
Hardware and tinware	27 00
Coffins	3 00
Issuing orders	156 64
Applebutter	264 20
Salaries	35 12
Coal	950 00
Error in Mrs. Kepler's check	291 35
Sundries	60 00
Treasurer's salary	10 00
Stationery	40 00
Auditors' and Clerks' salary	1436 28
Balance in hands of Treasurer	
	$8973 08

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of George Blymyer, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county and find the same to be correct and true as above stated and that there is a balance in the hands of said Treasurer of $1436 28.

Witness our hands and seals this 10th day of January, A. D., 1867.

DAVID EVANS,
JAMES MATTINGLY,
JOHN D. LUCAS,
Auditors.

ATTEST: T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.

Statement and Report of Samuel Deibaugh, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county from January 1st, 1866 till January 1st, 1867.

	Dr.
January 1, 1866, to balance on settlement	$35 94
" cash received from sundry persons	133 84
	$167 78
	Cr.
By cash paid sundry persons	$137 04
Balance	30 74
	$167 78

Statement of Poor House mill from January 1st, 1866 till January 1st, 1867.

	Dr. Wheat.	Rye.	Corn.	B. W.	Mixt.
To amt. of grain bought in as per monthly reports	418	160½	52½	80	3
Cr.					
By amt. of grain used in house & sold sundry persons for cash & on accounts.					
Use of house	370		32	40	
Horse feed		85			
Hog feed		45	12		
Cattle feed			12		6
Sold sundry persons	28		8½	8	
	398	130	64½	48	6

PRODUCE OF FARM AND GARDEN.

22 loads hay,
8 " cornfodder,
2 " pumpkins,
556 bushels ears of corn,
90 " oats,
500 " potatoes,
20 " onions,
8 " soup beans,
15 " beets,
25 " tomatoes,
25 " beans,
4 barrels cucumber pickles,
6 " kraut,
3000 heads of cabbage,
320 pounds butter,
5090 " pork,
1549 " beef
" lard,
480 " mutton,
210 " veal,
197 " beef hides,
35 " calf skins,
12 sheep skins.

STOCK ON FARM.

83 sheep,
7 cows,
1 bull,
2 horses,
18 shoats,
2 brood sows.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED BY MATRON—MRS. DEIBAUGH.

17 sheets, 29 comforts, 38 pillow slips, 95 dresses, 49 chemise, 28 skirts, 38 aprons, 12 pair woman's stockings, 3 sun bonnets, 6 bolsters, 8 bed ticks, 3 pillow ticks, 61 pair's pants, 81 shirts, 8 coats, 11 vests, 6 pairs men's drawers, 5 pairs women's drawers, 52 pairs men's socks.

Average number of paupers per month during the year 59½
Number remaining January 1st, 1867 57
Entertained over night 376
Meals given to wayfaring persons 1200
Admitted during the year 53
Discharged " " " 19
Births " " " 3
Deaths " " " 5

There are also 19 out-door paupers who are not included in the above, who have been provided with board, medical attendance, &c.

Persons desiring further information in regard to the above reports are referred to the books of the Poor House which are open for any one to examine.

We the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the above account, statement and report of Sam'l. Deibaugh, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment from the 1st day of January, 1866, till the 1st day of January, 1867, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 1st day of January, A. D. 1867.

SAMUEL BECKLY, [L. S.]
D. R. ANDERSON, [L. S.]
MICHAEL DIEHL. [L. S.]

ATTEST: T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.
March 8, 4t.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

A Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Literature and Art,

Published every Saturday, in quarto form, eight pages, on fine paper and new type. It is illustrated with engravings of

LIVE STOCK,
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FARM BUILDINGS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

A corps of practical and well-known writers contribute regularly to its columns.

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT

Of Choice Tales, Poetry, Biography and general Miscellany, makes the *Farm and Fireside* a welcome visitor to every home in the United States.

No expense is spared to make a journal worthy the patronage of an intelligent public. It will advocate the best interests of a Rural Life.

Its Market Reports are full and Reliable.

TERMS—$2 a year, invariably in advance. Sold at all News and Periodical Offices. Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of 5 cents.

S. S. FOSS, Publisher,
mar15:3m No. 462 Prune street, Phil'a.

A SPLENDID ASSORTM ENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 28, 166

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

COMMUTATION MONEY

TO BE

REFUNDED!

All persons who paid Commutation Twice; or went into the Army, or put in a Substitute after paying Commutation can have it Refunded by applying at once to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

BEDFORD, MARCH 1, 1867:tf

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD —On and after Thursday, Jan. 16, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom	Express	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom	Xpress
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M
LE4.04	LE *7.50	Huntingdon,	AR11.22	AR4.45
4.24	8.10	McConnellstown	11.02	4.26
4.34	8.18	Pleasant Grove,	10.50	5.10
4.50	8.34	Marklesburg,	10.38	5.0C
5.06	8.54	Coffee Run,	10.22	5.45
5.14	9.02	Rough & Ready	10.14	4.36
5.26	9.14	Cove,	10.02	4.24
5.30	9.18	Fisher's Summit	9.58	4.20
AR5.45	AR 9.33		LE9.43	LE4.05
	LE 9.43	Saxton,	AR	AR3.55
	10.03	Riddlesburg,		2.55
	10.11	Hopewell,		2.27
	10.29	Piper's Run,		2.09
	10.59	Tatesville,		1.47
	11.11	Bloody Run,		1.34
	AR 11.15	Mount Dallas.		LE 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 9.45	Saxton,	AR 9.30	AR3.00
	10.00	Coalmont,	9.15	2.45
	10.05	Crawford,	9.05	2.35
	AR 10.15	Dudley,	LE 9.00	LE 2.30
		Broad Top City.		

Jan. 1:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS!

Mothers, are you oppressed with anxiety for your little ones? Are your slumbers and hearts broken by their cries? Do you awake in the morning unrefreshed and apprehensive? If so, procure at once a bottle of Dr. Leons' Infant Remedy and you will have no more weary hours of watching and anxiety.

DR. LEONS' INFANT REMEDY

has stood the test of years. Thousands of nurses and mothers bear witness that it never fails to give relief if used in season. It is a mild, yet sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains, and is invaluable for all complaints incident to Teething.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nov. 16,'66:1y 137 North 3d st., Phil'a.

50 TONS PLASTER FOR SALE AT "CRYSTAL STEAM MILLS," Bedford, Pa., at lowest market rates. "The Crystal Steam Mills" being now in full operation, we are prepared to do all kinds of "Grist work," and to furnish all kinds of good Flour and feed, at short notice. Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, &c., ground on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Grists delivered in town, with dispatch. Having spared no expense in the erection of these Mills, we are determined to try to please, and solicit a SHARE of public patronage.

JOHN G. & WM. HARTLEY.

N. B. The highest market price paid for grain of all kinds. Feb 8, 3m.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,

On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford, Oct 20. '65.,

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas, and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES

1867. J. B. F. 1867.

BARGAINS!

J. B. FARQUHAR

Is pleased to state to his friends and former customers, that he has

RESUMED BUSINESS IN BEDFORD,

At the well known P. A. REED stand, opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he is prepared to sell everything in his line

CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST.

He has a full line of

DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which have been

Purchased at very low Prices,

and will be sold at a very small advance.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK

Jan 18, 1867.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms:

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa. 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres, Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,

and wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C

No. 303 Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Also manufacturers of all kinds of

Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work

October 26, 1yr

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

J. HENRY HUTTON
WITH
SHUMWAY, CHANDLER & Co.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 221 Market street, and 210 Church street,
PHILADELPHIA.

PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL.
Feb. 15, 3m.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kind of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the Inquirer Job Office.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, andall kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Ehrert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes, Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

HORSE DEALERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

ap6:tf.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS
AT THE
BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

I am now closing out my WINTER STOCK of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

at prices way below former rates.

All Wool Coats	**$10.00 to 15.00**
" " **Pants**	**6.00 to 8.50**
" " **Vests**	**3.50 to 4.50**
" " **Pants & Vests as low as $10.**	

A few Over-coats still on hand and will be sold at a very small advance for cash. The superior manufacture of these goods will recommend them.

I have also a fine assortment of CASSIMERS which must be closed out before moving to new store room. All Wool from 80 cts to $2.50 for best. Also a No. 1 lot of Hats at cost. All these goods must positively be sold by the first of April. So that persons wanting Bargains should come at once.

NO. 2 ANDERSON'S ROW.
R. W. BERKSTRESSER.
Bedford, Jan. 12, 1867.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

These foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never have met them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any one of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for Blackwood, and but EIGHT CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866. *New* subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866 inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1855 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also *Blackwood* for 1866, for $2.50.

Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. Pub. Co., also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. dec.21:

J. R BURBORROW.....JOHN UTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother